HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 257— BOMBAY. FRIDAY. OCTOBER 29. 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
30 Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RANCHI ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.

,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd.—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,

,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allowed will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
10th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

* Omits Shanghai

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MARU	5214	26 Oct.	
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
29th Oct.	VASNA ..	Susreh via Karachi
30th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
1st Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Susreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 60,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341 = £ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD,

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED—An ENLARGEMENT FINISHER and RETOUCHER for a well-established up-country firm. Decent salary to suitable man. Apply Box No. 1846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R27589

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3901

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—B.COM. as Secretary for Public Limited Company in Punjab. Must possess organising ability. Apply in own handwriting with testimonials, age, nationality, minimum pay acceptable EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R3892

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE young SIKH bachelor wants SUITABLE MATCH (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 974, Bombay.
M R3854

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.

T R3779

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goodwill secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING
Hornby Road, Fort, Pombay
Tel. No. 21986.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A HEAD PANDIT for the ORIENTAL COLLEGE, Lahore at 150-10-250 p. m. Applications should reach the Principal before the 15th of November, 1926. Applicants should make a clear statement with regard to the following points.

(1) Academic qualifications.
(2) Teaching experience
(3) Publications if any.
(4) Name of the institution where the applicant received his education

Applicants should enclose not more than four and not less than three testimonials.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.
27579

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 30th October to WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1926, both days inclusive.

The 52nd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY the 17th November, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors.

Bombay, 20th October, 1926.
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
27588

AUCTION SALES

KALBADEVI AUCTION COMPANY.

KALBADEVI ROAD.
No. 301 (Beside Godrej & Co.)
Bombay No. 2.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWEL ORNAMENTS OF MR. RAICHAND KEVALCHAND (MODY OF NATIVE STATES), WHO RECEIVED PRESENTS FROM NATIVE KINGS.

The above sale will take place on SUNDAY, the 31st October, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) by the order of Mr. Raichand Kevalchand under the presence of his solicitor.

(1) Please ask for a Catalogue.

(2) All ornaments will be put in our show-case on Friday, the 29th October, 1926, (11 to 6 S.T.) for the public to see.

(3) Public are allowed to bring their own jewellers to ascertain the value of the jewel ornaments.

(4) This is the best opportunity for Jewellers to purchase jewelleries and more to those who use them.

(5) We have got ornaments for sale suitable to every caste.

KALBADEVI AUCTION COMPANY.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE AT E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR WATCHMAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLED GOLD (FIVE YEARS) WRIST CYLINDER WATCHES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Victor Watch Co. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 1st proximo at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public auction at their rooms on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., (formerly of Ballard Pier and now of Empire Building, Hornby Road):—

(1899) One thousand eight hundred and ninety Rolled Gold (Five Years) Wrist Cylinder watches, in lots suitable to intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HARDWARE SHOP AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET EITHER AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from S. H. Moos, Esqr. Manager appointed by the High Court in Re. Fidahusein, a Lunatic, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Lohar Chawl Street:—

The whole of the hardware shop consisting of Large Locks, Padlocks, Hinges, water taps, Hand Saws, Buckets, coffee and meat machines, nails Brass Rods, Hammers, garden tools, weights, Bolts, chains, wire, pulleys, springs etc., etc., either as a going concern in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CARGO (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER) OF THE S. S. CITY OF HARVARD.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account of the underwriters:—

Ex s.s. City of Harvard.

100 Cases Baking Powder; 11 Cases Writing paper; 6 Cases Christmas Rubber Toys; 8 Cases Pomade Vaseline; 1 Case Hosiery; 70 Bales old newspapers; 1 Case Dental Cream; 1 Case Hardware; 1 Case Lock Washers; 2 Cases Bicycle Horns; 3 Cases Flash Lights; 1 Case Push Buttons; 2 Cases oil cloth; 1 Case blocks; 2 Cases Cotton oil cloth.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 170 BALES OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on account of the concerned:—

Ex s.s. "City of Harvard."—

170 Bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
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Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

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Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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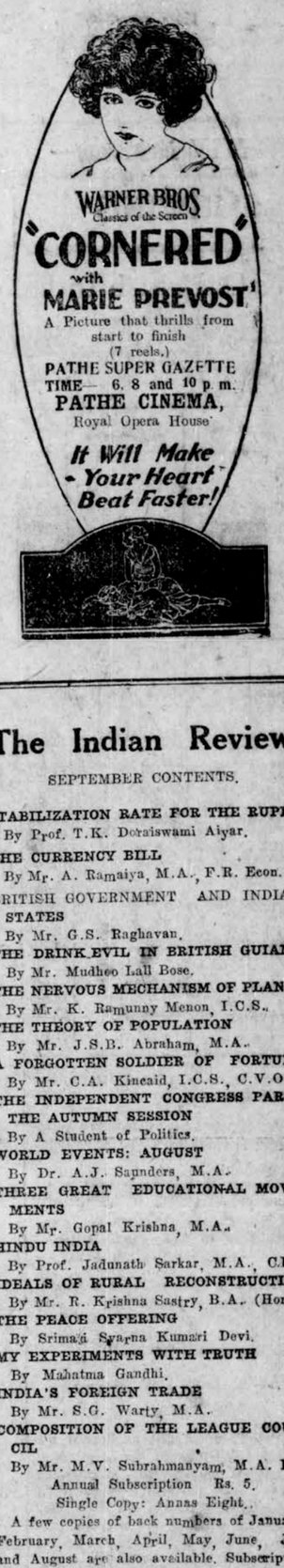

The Indian Review.

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PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Poona October 26

Earlier in the day on Monday there was held a meeting of the newly constituted Provincial Co-operative Council which is a large Deliberative and representative body of the Co-operative institute. At this meeting Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki and Mr. R. N. Rajadnya were elected honorarysecretarie s and the elections were also made of members of the Executive Committee. The Co-operative Council next considered the programme of work for the next year, few general questions of policy affecting the movement and the question of holding annual sessions of the Provincial Conference.

HOUSING SOCIETIES.

The Conference assembled at 3 Sir Manubhai Mehta presiding. The resolution about reduction of the rate of interest on advances to Cooperative Housing Societies which was opposed by Rao Saheb G. H. Desai and further supported by Prof. Bhagwat and others on being put to vote was carried by a very large majo rity. The resolution moved by Mr. M. E. Joshi regarding grant of financial assistance to Housing Societies for the lower Middle classes in Bombay was w thdrawn on a point of order being raised by Mr. N. M. Joshi, in as much as no papers had been received on the subject and no resolution had been recommended by the sub-Committee. Another resolution recommending preference being given to Co-operative Societies in grant of lease of public land was, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, referred to the next year's conference.

EDUCATION FOR CO-OPERATORS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi next moved a series of resolutions on education for Co-operators the first part of which recommended active efforts being taken by Co-operative organisations to popularies the idea of Co-operative education for ch.ldren. The second part of the same resolution dealt w th the revival of adult schools in Co-operative villages and requested the institute and department to frame a scheme for the purpose. The third part called upon these agencies to collaborate with the educational department in devising suitable arrangements for visual instruc ion on Co-operation.

RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

After this resolution was carried uanimously, Rao Bahadur Talmaki moved a comprehensive resolution on Rural Reconstruction, but he withdrew three clauses of that resolution at the suggestion of Mr. Collins, Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The clauses adopted, recommended framing of a scheme of Rural Reconstruction to be placed before the next Provincial Co-operative Council and to have agricultural farms attached to them, with at least one suitable subsidiary industry.

This amended resolution was carried unanimously.

GOVT.'S CONSULTATION URGED.

An important resolution was moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi Urging Government to consult the Co-operative Institute of Representatives of large agricultural interests in all matters affecting their interest such as changes and fiscal policy, system of taxation, exchange and currency. This resolution was ably supported by Mr. D. V. Gokhle, Mr. Ottorothfeld and Mr. S. K. Bole and was carried unan mously on be ng put to vote.

On the conclusion of the deliberations S r Manubhai Mehta thanked the Co-op rators for their assistance in gu d ng the deliberations of the conference and commented on the importance of some resolutions adopted, especially those relat ng to land mortgage, banks and limits of loans.

The Conference was dissolved after a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Devdhar.

HINDI C. P. ELECTION FORECASTS.

Thakur Laxmansingh, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, wires under date 27th October:—

The nomination and scrutiny are over. After repeated efforts the Hindi C.P. Independent Congress Party, partially succeeded in announcing their candidates. Out of the 14 districts, they could not secure candidates for Chhindwara, Raipur North and Balaghat. Of the remaining 11 dis. tricts their candidates for Narsinghpur, has repudiated their patronage and those for Mandla and Hoshangabad have gone over to the Congress camp. Their candidates for Saugor, Seoni and Drug are rejected in the scrutiny. The University candidate and candidate for Nerbudda division urban belong to the Independent Party only by courtesy, because they originally stood as Responsivist and do not object to the inclusion of their names in the Independent Party list, if the latter believe that both are one and same.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, the right hand man of Mr. Rao, has very little chances against his Congress rival Seth Sheodas Daga.

The newly-started Swarajist daily "Deshbandhu," is undermining the Independent Party position and the latter having no organ of their own for counter propaganda, are very much handicapped. To add to their misfortunes, the Independents have adopted Sir Harisingh Gour and Kunjbihari lal Agnihotri as their candidates for the Assembly. The former is extremely unpopular both in Marathi and Hindi C. P. and his recent attempts to address public meetings have invariably ended in a failure. The latter had signed the Congress pledge but withdrew it anticipating rejection. Last week he attempted to preside over a public meeting in his own district, but was rejected in favour of the Congress candidate. If nothing unexpected happens, in Hindustani C.P. the Independent Party is sure to be swept out of existence.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

INSIGHT SECOND LEADS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Cambridgeshire has resulted as follows:—

Insight Second .. .. First.
Bulger .. .. Second.
Asterus .. .. Third.

Voltaspride began slowly. Bellaminna forced the pace from Fanfare, Highborn, Naldera, Purpleshade and Insight the Second, with Bustle-up tailed off. In dip Melon was ahead of Insight the second, Delius, Bulger and Asterus, but Insight the second drew lead going up hill, resisted the challenges of Bulger and Asterers and won good race. Delius was the fourth, Purple Shade fifth and Gay Shield last. Time 1m. 56s.—Reuter.

STARTING PRICE BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following is the starting price betting on Cambridgeshire:—Fifty to one against Insight the second, 20 to one against Bulger and twenty-five to one against Asterus. Thirty-two ran. Won by three lengths. Neck separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

M. C. C. LAST MATCH IN KARACHI.

PLAY TO COMMENCE ON FRIDAY.

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

The final match of the M.C.C. in Karachi begins on Friday. This fixture which will be against a combined Karachi Eleven will be continued on Sunday also.—A.P.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

In the Association Football at Edinburgh Scottish League beat Irish League by five goals to two.—Reuter.

MADRAS EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department shows a decrease in the consumption of spirits during the year. There has also been a satisfactory decrease in the consumption of foreign liquor generally. Another noteworthy feature is that the reduction of duty on locally made liquor has not in any way resulted in an increase in the total consumption of foreign liquor, but has enabled locally made liquor to compete on more equal terms with the cheap brands of foreign liquor.

During the year under review, offences under the Akbari Act show an increase in the illicit manufacture of toddy and in the illicit transport and possession of liquor without a license. An increase in last year's figures under smuggling and illicit distillation was maintained.—A. P.

JAMIAT-UL-ULAMA AND MUSLIM CANDIDATES.

The Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulama Hind wiresfrom Delhi on 27th instant as follows:—

Some candidates for the General Elections are creating doubts among Muslims by announcing the cancellation of the Non-co operation Fatwa. I, hereby, inform all Muslims that the Jamiat-ul-Ulama has not withdrawn its fatwa, nor has it adopted the policy of co-operation. Only some explanations are temporarily added to the Motalliqafatwa and I request the candidates for the legislatures to give up false propaganda and acquire votes through legitimate means by showing their true service. The resolution of the wamiat has been published in Al-Jamiat of 29th September Those who want to see it should ask for a copy of the paper from its office at Delhi.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. H. N. Pimple will continue to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department up to the 14th November 1926.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Mr. Dialmal Daulatram, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur,.

Mr. T. N. Desai to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jambusar. Mr. H. N. Mehta, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kaira Mr. D. R. Pathak, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreth. Mr. S. J. Yajnik, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satara.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sadlad. Mr. P. C. Diwanji, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Borsad.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kolaba.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Assistant Settlement Officer, for a period of nine months.

Mr. N B. Mazumdar, M.B.B.S., B.M.S., Medical Officer, Scott Hospital, Palanpur, is allowed to revert to British Service.

The services of Mr. B. C. Vachhrajani, L.M.&S., B.M.S., Medical Officer, Thar Parkar, are lent to the States of Western India Agency.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 28.

Mill shares remained steadier with small fluctuations.

We quote:—Fazul 867-8, Pearl 508-12, Crescent 172-8, Indore 352-8, Dyeing 865, Century 366-4, Nagpur 518-12, Swadesh 478-12, New Great 292-8, Colaba 130, Simplex 126-4.

Tata Hydro, steel and Dfd. were steady with good turn over. But at the close Hydros were weaker while Tata Steel was steady. We understand that the dividend of Tata Hydro is decided for final year at Rs. 40/- per share.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1022-8, Tata Dfd. 220, Tata Ord. 58-8.

In cash shares Tata Power improved to 620 but closed at 600/- Andhra transacted at 720. Tata 2nd Pref. done at 72.

Imperial Bank was in demand at 1450/-, Central Bank done at Rs. 28 1/2, Tramways Burmah improved to 128/12 and 520 respectively.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotaions Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	74
Baroda	50	4	86
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	67
Central	25	1½	28
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1455
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	365
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	19 12
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	27
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	102 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	103 12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	300
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 12
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	920
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	147
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	98 xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	105
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	702 8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	77
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	163 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	725
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1030
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	128 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1022 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	930
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	600
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	600	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	600
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	650
Volkart U.P.	500	40	600
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	223 12
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	520
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	138 12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	5 11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	112 8
Mekenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flocer Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	72
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	220
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	53 8
Thackers	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	32
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	6 4
New India	25	1y	22
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 4
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	420
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	6
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	865
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	85
Century	100	20y	386 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	518 12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c	445
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130
Cocula	100	..	125
Crescent	100	4	172 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	670
E D Sassoon United O	7/8	..	1 0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	225
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	26
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	867 8
Finlay	100	nil	126 4
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	625
Globe	100	..	30
Gokak	100	5	105
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1600
IndianBleaching, etc.	100	6	175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1075
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	352 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	80
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		95
Kilachand	25	..	3
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5750
Madhora Swindia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	112 8
Madras United ..	250	15	515
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	142 8
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	295
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	508 12
Phoenix	100	10	375
Premier	100	..	32 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540
Sholapur	1,000	450	8200
Simplex	250	..	126 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	3 8
Standard	500	40	1400
Swadeshi	100	18	478 12
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O.	500	..	121 4
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2420
Vishnu P.	500	35	690
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, October 28.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	425
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	867-8	870	865	865
Century	367-8	370	365	366-4
Central India ..	518-12	521-4	517-4	518-12
Colaba Land ..				130
Crescent	..	..	..	173-12
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	868-12	872 8	867,8	867 8
Finlay	..	..	..	126 4
Globe			..	70
Gokak	..	..	..	110
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	175
Indore Malwa ..				352-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1150
Madhowjee ..				111-4
Mathuradas ..	..			70
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	113-12
New Great ..	292-4	293-12	292-8	293-12
Pearl	510	513-12	507-8	508 12
Pabany				225
Phoenix	..	..	..	375
Simplex	..	..	..	126-4
Swadeshi				478-12
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	120

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	223-12
Bombay Steam	168-12
Bundi Cement	19-12
Central India Mining	27
Indian Cement	102-8
Katni Cement Ord. ..	103-12
Shivarajpur	47
Tram Co. Ord. 128-14 128-12 128-14 128-12	
Tata Hydro 1047-8 1047-8 1022 8 1023-12	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord 57-8 59 57-8 58 8	
Tata Iron & Steel Def 216-4 223-12 216 4 2 0	

DEBENTURES

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Tata Hydro 8 per cent at Rs. 105/8/- per cent.

Tata Steel 7 per cent at Rs. 93-10/- per cent.

Bombay Steam 8 per cent at Rs. 105 per cent.

Bombay Telephone 8 1/2 per cent at Rs. 108 per cent.

Kohinoor Mills 7 1/2 per cent at Rs. 103 per cent.

Kasturchand 7 per cent at Rs. 91 per cent. (Free tax.)

Assur Virjee 7 per cent at Rs. 94 per cent. (Free tax.)

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BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

28th October, 1926.

A further drop of 2 to 5 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 13 points lower. The market eased on long liquidation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

The Weekly Weather Report of the United States Agrfcultural Bureau states:—The Weekly weather report is less favourable. Picking has been delayed by rain and cool weather."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th Inst. as under:—

"Weekly Government weather report generally 'construed bearish."

Despite a further small decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened strong at Rs. 246 1/2 i.e., Rs. 4/- higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broacs April/May, and gradually declined to Rs. 244 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. At this level some Officer and Babar operators were buyers which caused the prices to recover to Rs. 246/-, and the market after fluctuating sharp within a narrow range closed at Rs. 245 1/2. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 246 1/4 advanced to Rs. 247/- eased to Rs. 246/- and closed at Rs. 246 1/4 Commission Houses were buyers whilst Shroffs were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 232/- and eased to Rs. 230/- on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling. On general buying the prices recovered to Rs. 232/- and the market after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 230 1/4. F. G. Broacs December/January was nominally quoted Rs 197 1/2. Our market for ready cotton remained quiet with moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Oct. 26.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Pabal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabney (Phoolmela)	,,	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustani Mill	,,	0 15 6
David Mill	,,	0 15 6
Appolo	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji-	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 0
Globe	,,	0 13 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 0
Maher	,,	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mills	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mills	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 9 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebancy	,,	7 10 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 28

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	1,774	3,315
Central India	—	6,072	7,266
Barsi and Nagar	—	4 9	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	201
Berar	—	1,607	4,110
Central Provinces	—	577	1,928
Total Comras	—	10,559	17,837
Dholera	—	2,076	5,391
N.W. Provinces	46	2,133	8,827
Rajputana	—	5,493	1,507
Sind-Punjab	—	2,877	4,644
Broach	—	77	2
Coompta & Dharwar		5,376	11,244
Westerns-Northerns		6,399	6,074
Cocoanada	—	202	1,290
Tinnevelly and Jumbodia	—	3,782	5,962
Persian	—	1 879	818
American	—	13,812	138
Egyptian and African	—	12,008	18,913
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—		
Total	46	66,583	81,972

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st Oct. This year	Last year
Europe	875	36,679	45,706
Japan & China	—	13,678	35,062
Coast Ports	..	1,949	1,355
Up-country by Rail		17,201	874
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	200	5,938
Total	875	69,807	93,935

Textile	,,	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0

DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0

CHADAR Kori Calander:—

Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 27.
To-day's price.

December	12.18—.02
January	12.26—.05
March	12.54—.02
May	12.77—.03
July	13.01—.02
Middling Spot	12.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 27.
To-day's sale

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	85,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	30,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 27.
To-day's price

January	12.32—.03
March	12.48—.02
Middling Spot	12.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.
To-day's closing.

October	6.47—.08
November	6.51—09.
December	6.55—12
January	6.62—.12
February	6.64—12
March	6.70—.13
April	6.73—.12
May	6.80—.12
June	6.82—.12
July	6.89—.12
August	6.92—.13
September	6.95—.12
October	6.99—.12
Middling Spot	6.60—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.
To-day's closing.

October	12.55—.18
November	12.40—.18
December	12.45—.18
January	12.50—.18
February	12.51—.18
March	12.52—.18
April	12.50—.18
May	12.48—.17
June	12.45—.18
July	12.43—.17
August	12.43—.17
September	12.53—.17
October	12.68—.17
Sakellaiais, F.G.F. Spot	14.25—25

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 27.

Silver:—India and China bought and sold. Market closed uncertain.

	To-day's price
Spot	24-15/16 plus 1/8
Forword	24 11/16 plus 1/6

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz 84/4/11.1/2.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 27.
To-day's rate.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 27.
To-day's rate.

T T Berlin on London	20.39-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.85
T T Madrid on London	32.20
T T Milan on London	111.06
T T Berne on Lonon	25.13
T T Paris on London	158.25

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 27.
To-day's rate.

Demand Bills 484.31.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 27.

	To-day's price £
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	118 1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	10 1/4
National Bank	47 1/2
Eastern Bank	6 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 3/8
Conversion Loan	74 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	69 5/8
Government Securities 3 per cent	59 1/2
Consols	54 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	99 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	91 7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 27.
To-day's price

Copper, English best Selected	64 3/4
Copper Braziers	73 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 1/2
Spelter Hard	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	17 1/8
Tin Block	304 3/4

LIVERPOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 27.
TO-day's sales

Sales at Liverpool	10,000 bales
Sales on Speculation	1,000 4
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50 ,,

New York 10-g5 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	12.26—.26
March	12.55—.55
May	12.75—.75

New York. Noon Call.

January	12.26—.29
March	12.55—22
May	12.75—28

New Orleans. 10-45 a.m.

January	12.30—.25
March	12.45—.26

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 27.
To-day's closing

Scinde, Good	4.55—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	483—.10
Scinde, Fine	5.15—.10
Bengal, Good	4.65—.10
Bengal Fully Good	4.95—.10
Bengal Fine	5.25—.10
Oomra, Good	5.40—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.70—.10
Oomra, Fine	6.00—.10
Broach, Good	5.25—.10
Broach, Fully Good	5.65—.10
Broach, Fine	6.05—.10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, October 28.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/1.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 103/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/7.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928 (Tax Free). Rs. 107/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/3

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.

1974 4 per cent. Municipal 86.

1974 4 per cent. Improvement 86.

1954-6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 113/8.

1929-49 6 per cent. Municipal 104.

Tone of Market: Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 28,

B. C. RATE.

Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 25|32.

Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 13|16.

LONDON.

Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 13|16 ready.

Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 27|32.

Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 27|32 15th November.

Bank's buying T. T. 1|5 7-8.

Bank's buying D. D. 1|5 29|32.

Bank's buying 3 mos. 1|6 5|32 October.

Bank's buying 3 mos. 1|6 5|16 January-February.

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling T. T. 278 1|4.

Bank's buying T T 276 1/2

Bank's buying D. D. 275 1|2.

Bank's buying 3 mos. 270 1|2.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D. D. 1120.

Bank's buying D. D. 1190.

Bank's buying 3 mos. 1205.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T. T. 135 3|4.

Bank's buying 60 days 132 3|4.

HONG-KONG.

Bank's selling D D 133 3/4

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D 166 3/4

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D. D. 157 1-8.

JAVA.

Bank's selling D. D. 89 5|8.

New York-London Cross Rate 4.84 13/16 27th inst.

London-Japan Cross Rate 2/0 1/4 27th inst.

London-Paris Cross Rate 159.00 27th inst.

London-Belgium Cross Rate 34.83 . 27th instant.

London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.14 27th instant.

London-Italy Cross Rate 113.00 27th inst.

London-Prague Cross Rate 164.00 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quite

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct, 28,

Gold £ 4.4.11 1/2 27th instant

Silver London Ready 2 24 15/16 27th inst

Silver London Forward 24 11/16 27th inst

Silver New York Ready 53 7/8 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 27/32 per cent

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent

Money:—Call 3/4 per cent 3 mos 2 per cent 6 mos 3 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent

Tone:—Easy

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 28,
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1120
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	134 1/4
Shanghai	167 1/4
Japan	135 1/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market steady

BULLION

Bombay, October 28.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21|8.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21|8.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21|8.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 56|10.

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 56|9.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 55|9.

Bombay, October 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 84|11 1|2.

Silver ready, d 24|15.

Silver forward, d. 24|11.

TONE OF SILVER.

Steady. India and China bought. America and India bought. China sold. We think prices have reached the top. Market uncertain.

Sovereigns Ready R13|8.

Sovereigns Forward R13|8.

National Bank Bar Gold R21|2|6.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 28.

Fully God Broach April|May 246 1|4.

Fully Good Bengal Dec.|Jan. 198.

Fine Oomra Dec.|Jan. 231 1-2.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 28.

Fully Good Broach April|May 245.

Fully Good Bengal Dec.|Jan. 197.

Fine Oomra Dec.|Jan. 230.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27th October, 1926:

Cotton 46 bales.
Wheat 7,689 cwts.
Linseed 5,305 cwts.
Rape, etc. 183 cwts.
Gingellyseed 683 cwts.
Poppyseed 11 cwts.
Groundnuts 4,123 cwts.
Castorseed 781 cwts.
Rice 12,443 cwts.
Myrabollams 924 cwts.
Cottonseed 2,559 cwts.
Mowraseed 0.
Gram 1,317 cwts.
Juwar 2,259 cwts.
Masur 0.
Barley 0.
Bajri 645 cwts.
Coal 1,251 tons.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct, 28,

Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1½	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct, 28,

		Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper American	1½	58 4 0
Copper American	1-3/4	58 4 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		38 0 0
Pot Klai		75 4 0
Lead country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4 to 1	153 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½,	1¾ to 2	53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾	to 2	57 12 0
American Copper ¾ to 1,	1¼	58 4 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		57 12 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct, 28,

Ready:—21/7/6
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/3 At 6 p.m
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/6 At 6 p.m
Tone Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct, 28,

Bombay, Oct, 28,

Ready:—56|10.
Vaida Asho—Opening 57/12 Lowest 56/10 At 6 p.m.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 55/14 Lowest 55/8 At 6 P. M.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/4 Lowest 54-14 At 6 p.m.
Teji Mandi Kartak:—Opening 2
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 3
Tone: Market quite.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 28,
Ready M'll Terms.

Bengal September M G	225	.....
Bengal Fine M G	210/15	+16
Bengal F G M G	200/5	
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	210/15	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	210/15	....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	295	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M G	235/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	225/30	+24
Yeotmal Fine MG	215/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	220/30	+14
Amraoti Fine M G	215/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	210 15	+3
Mulkapur Fine M G	200/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	200/5	—6
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M G	.....	.....
Muthia F G M G	.....	—19/20 Feb.
Broach Fine M G	255/60	+23
Broach F G M G	220/25	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	290/300	.....
Westerns Good M G	235/45	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine MG	.....	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	320/25	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	205/10	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	.....	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	205/00	.....

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Slight rain during the week in parts of Kanara, Naik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. More rain is required in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in Karachi, by locusts, insects and floods in Hyderabad, by locusts and insects in Thar Parkar, by insects in Nawabshah and by grasshoppers in Satara and Dharwar; they were withering in parts of Nasik and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Sowing of rabi commenced at some places. Supply of water for drinking were generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Poona and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains had a tendency to fall.

RUBBER EXPORT CONPONS

LONDON.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the Government's proposals in connection with the so-called unused rubber export coupons in Ceylon and Malaya, Mr. Amery said the question as to what action if any was necessary was at present under consideration and he hoped a decision would be reached shortly.—Reuter.

Raja Saheb of Vizianagram gave his second son in adoption to his father's natural brother Babu Saheb Bhagvati Saran Singh, with a view to continue that line, and got registered a deed of adoption making decent provision for the child.

SILVER MARKET "QUIET".

"BULL" OPERATOR SELLING.

INDIA & CHINA BUYING IN LONDON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, October 28.

While the Bombay Silver Market is quiet and "easy" on account of selling by the Calcutta "Bull" speculator, the London Market shows an improvement, due to India and China buying.

The London cables are as follows:

"Market steady. India and China bought. China sold. We think prices have reached the top. Market uncertain."

"India and China bought and sold. Market closed uncertain."

London Spot 24 15|16. Forward 24 11|16d.

The "Bull" speculator has been selling, from the higher level. China Exchange has been 1|2d. lower, hence, there was more selling than buying. The rates were on the whole easy, and were quoted as follows in the evening:

1st Settlement: R57.
Second Settlement: R55|12.
3rd Settlement: R55|6.

GOLD "FIRM."

Gold was "firm" at R21|8|3, due to "quiet" exchange, which was quoted at 1s. 5 13|16d., with an "easier" tone.

The Securities were steady, 3 1|2 per cent. being quoted at R77|5|6.

SLUMP IN SUGAR TRADE

A FACTORY CLOSES DOWN

Sugar refinery of Tate and Lyle, Ltd., at Plaistow, largest in England employing 2,600 persons has closed down owing to slump in sugar trade. The factor in the situation according to an official statement is that the firm is marketing 150 thousand tons of sugar from the subsidised home-grown sugar beet industry.—Reuter.

P. & O. CO'S DIVIDEND.

P and O Steamship Company has declared a dividend on the deferred shares for the second half of the year of five per cent. free of tax, making the total ten per cent. for the year.—Reuter.

COTTON ADVANCE SCHEME

Cairo.—Ten banks are participating in the cotton advance scheme

The Minister of Agriculture is considering the decree to restrict the cotton acreage.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

Report on the working of the above Society for the month of September last:—

The Society, during the month paid a grant of Rs. 1,800/- to the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Seva Sadan Branch, Poona.

The following are the important figures showing the work done in the city of Bombay:—

(1) The average daily attendance for milk (babies) 651. (2) The average number of babies fed at centres 440. (3) The average daily attendance for medicine (babies) 437. (4) The average daily attendance for medicine (mothers) 48. (5) The average number of mothers getting milk 53. (6) Total monthly attendance milk and medicines (babies) 23,199. (7) The average daily number bathed at centres 37. (8) Total attendance for treatment (eyes, ears, etc.) 2,456. (9) New admissions 359. (10) Total attendance at Clinics 3,009. (11) Visits to houses 6821. (12) Seers of milk given free 2,589 1/2. (13) Seers of milk sold at 1 anna per seer 2,123 1/4. (14) Seers of milk sold at 2 annas per seer 4,067. (15) Deaths 40. (16) Number of new expectant mothers visited 186. (17) Revisits to all expectant mothers 976. (18) Number of cases conducted by I. W. S. Nurses 90. (19) Visits during the 1st fortnight 762. and B. B. A. (20) Number of cases conducted by Dais 39. (21) Dai cases supervised at delivery 1. (22) Revisits to all Dai cases 53. (23) Number of cases sent to Rospital 34. (24) Number of garments given away 117. (25) Average daily attendance at Creche 21. (26) Highest 25. (27) Number of Creche babies 34.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

It is understood that the Publicity Department of the Government of Bengal, Public Health has in view a novel way of carrying the health propaganda work in the villages of Bengal. If the scheme matures a railway carriage will be fitted up with materials for health exhibitions and there will also be an arrangement, for Cinema Shows. The carriage will be left at some wayside railway station and propaganda carried on there.—A. P.

WHY I BECAME CHRISTIAN???

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 30.

Public meeting regarding the Currency Problem, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. (Speakers Profs. Wadia and Joshi).

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m. connecting the s.s. "Morea" at Aden.

Public lecture at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, by Mr. B. F. Madon on "The Recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission," Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding, 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, October 31.

Election meetings at Fergusson Road, Worlie Naka, (opp. Satyanarayan Temple), 3 p.m.

Election meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Speakers: Messrs. Jayakar, J. M. Mehta, and Dumasia.

Election meeting at West End Cinema, 9.15 a.m. (Speakers: Messrs. J. Mehta and Nariman).

Benefit Performance, Majestic Cinema in aid of Muslim Girls' Education Fund, 10 a.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication with Fernando Po via Duala has been interrupted. Telegrams will be accepted via Lagos Radio at same rates as for Lagos increased by annas per word.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Pathological Laboratory, Grant Medical College to-day (Friday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S FIRE RELIEF FUND.

The relief collections from Jaipur from 18th to 24th October amount to Rs.546 which with the general collections come to R3,861|3.6. The total amount realised to date is R1,13,07.|11|3.

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party, a public meeting will be held at Mandvi, opposite Dariyasthan Street, Masjid Bunder Road, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mavji Govindji, Shivji Devsinh Sha and M. M. Garekhan will address the meeting.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. A programme of Indian vocal and instrumental music by Mr. Shankar L. Goray will be broadcast at 9 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. on Wednesday to 6 a.m. on Thursday.

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; Cholera attack 0, death 0; Plague attack 0, death 0; Influenza attack 0, death 0, total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 98.

Total mortality this day last year was 67.

MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION FUND.

A benefit performance will be given at the Majestic Cinema on Sunday at 10 a.m. in aid of Muslim Girls' Education Fund. Prominent Muslim leaders are expected to address the gathering.

The Royal Art Studio have very kindly once more come forward to help the above fund and are giving their best production "Piari Mamta" at the Cinema Majestic on Sunday, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Among the speakers will be:—Mr. Rehmatulla Chinoy, Atiya Begum, Mr. Shujauddin Karwa, Mr. Vali.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS.

The Bombay Gymnastic Institute is arranging for the performance of certain feats of physical strength and culture under the auspices of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, and under the Presidentship of Mr. L. R. Tarsee on Friday, (the 29th inst.). The income derived from this Benefit Performance will be spent on the completion of a well at a rural country place near Poona, called Ghode. It is proposed to name this well after Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the great Patron and helper of the Depressed and Untouchable Classes of India.

SUNDAY'S MEETINGS.

On Sunday (31st instant) at 9.15 a.m. (S.T.) a meeting will be held at the West-End Cinema, when speeches will be made on "Are Swarajists and Municipal National Party Hostile to Parsis"? Speakers: Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and K. F. Nariman.

On Sunday (31st instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a meeting will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, N. M. Dumasia and Jamnadas Mehta are invited to place before the electors the record of their work in their respective Legislatures.

SWIM FROM URAN TO APOLLO BUNDER.

Under the auspices of Gazdar's Health Home, two Parsi youths Keki D. Pochkhanawala and Erach R. Khan respectively aged 25 and 26 belonging to swim the whole distance from Uran to Bombay (about 12 miles) to-day (Friday), starting from Uran about noon time, and arriving at the Apollo Bunder between 5 and 6 p.m. The Harbour Master has very kindly consented to give them all possible assistance. It is hoped that lovers of swimming will come forward to accord these young men a very hearty welcome at the Gateway of India when they return in the evening and thus encourage such long distance swimming amongst Bombay swimmers.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN SALARIES.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' PROTEST.

To record their emphatic protest against any reduction in their salary as was proposed in a scale placed before the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Secretary of the Committee, a meeting of the primary teachers both male and female was held on Wednesday evening at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. Jamnadas Madhaoji Mehta presiding, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola who had agreed to preside having been engaged elsewhere. A very large number of teachers attended. Dr. J. V. Vora, Mr. Kanji Karanshi Master, Dr. Javle and others were also present.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail Patel proposed a resolution protesting against the proposed reduced scale of the salary of primary teachers and requesting the Schools Committee not to adopt it. Mr. Patel in commending the resolution gave a graphic description of the woes of primary teachers and said that any reduction in their existing meagre salary would create critical economic condition of the poor primary teachers.

Mr. Kanji Karamshi Master and others who supported the resolution suggested that if the Committee did not accept heir request, the teachers should practise passive resistance and should not receive a lower salary even if they were driven to total starvation.

After the resolution was unanimously adopted, the chairman spoke sympathising with the lot of primary teachers.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ALL OVER UNDENOMINATED CONTENTS

DOHAD MAHOMEDAN ARRESTED

Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning and applied for permission to obtain a parcel received at the General Post Office, Bombay from Dohad

Mr. Hudson stated that he received information from the Excise authorities at Dohad that a parcel usupected to contain charas was booked by one Ali bin Mahomed for a person in South Africa On the parcel being received at Bombay, he made inquiries and inspected that the parcel contained charas. He, therefore, wired to the Dohad authorities to arrest the sender, and in the meanwhile wanted to assure himself of the contents of the parcel.

The Magistrate said that as the Chief Presidency Magistrate alone could pass orders asking the postal authorities to deliver the parcel to the Excise Department, he could not do so. He however ordered the parcel to be opened before a punch in the post office.

Ali Bin Mahomed has been arrested at Dohad and will be brought to Bombay

"ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST".

With reference to the case the report of which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Thursday under the above head line wherein it was alleged that Haji Mohmed Khalfan had charged Mr. Ibrahim F. J. Laljee and Mr. Adam F. J. Laljee with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 1085 before Mr. P. L. Thaker at the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. Adam F. J. Laljee informs us that Mr. C. N. Kanuga pleader appeared for him. The case was adjourned because the notice and not the process was not served upon one of the respondents.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

Nominations are invited for 7 seats on the All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

All candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress members. Nomination papers must reach this office at the "Congress House", 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 7th November. Nomination papers can be had at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, during office hours (from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) except on Divali Holidays, 4, 5 and 6 November.

If there are more than 7 candidates the poll will take place on Sunday the 14th November from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

RESPONSIVISTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Cooperation Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Zaoba's Oart No. 38 when Rajah Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Drs. N. D. Savarkar and M. B. Welkar, Messrs. Joseph Baptista, Mavji Govindji and others will speak on the "Council Election." Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside.

MAHALUXMI ANNAKSHETRA.

The Mahaluxmi Charitable Rishikul Asrania and Annakshetra situated within the compound of Shree Mahaluxmi Temple has been doing useful work among needy householders and Sadhus. Its existence depends entirely on voluntary subscriptions from the charitably disposed public. Intending helpers should communicate with Rai Bahadur Bhagawandas Bagla, Kalbadevi Road or Rai Bahadur Bansidhar Amirchand Dagh, Motibazar.

On Tuesday, the Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Bansda at Government House Ganeshkhind and presided at the prize distribution of the Yeravda Reformatory.

Professor Nogendranath Gangulee, Colonel and Mrs. A. W. H M. Moens, Mr. W. Koblinger and Mr., Mrs., and Miss A. C. Wild lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

SCHEME FOR AMALGAMATION WITH CORPORATION.

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT CRITICIZED.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board was held on Thursday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Chief Officer on the transfer of the Trust to the Municipality in which it was stated:

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

"The new Act came into force only on the 31st March last and the Committee held their first meeting on the 8th May. Practically, therefore, there has only been five months' experience of the working of the Act.

The reason given by the mover of the Resolution for his proposition was that the Trust had been working at a loss since the end of the financial year 1921-22 but, as explained in my report dated the 7th June to the Committee, (copies of which report have been furnished to all Trustees) the losses (if they can be properly so called) are less by nearly Rs. 20 lakhs than was expected, when the Trust forecast was prepared early in 1923 and they would have been less by an additional Rs. 7 lakhs had the Board not been called upon to pay fifteen months' interest instead of twelve on the Government of India advances during the last financial year.

The Board owns about 19 per cent. of the area included within the island and the amount of work still to be done is very considerable. Bearing in mind the large amount of work to be done by both bodies, I do not consider that a complete amalgamation will be possible within the next ten or fifteen years."

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved for the adoption of the report.

AMALGAMATION NECESSARY.

Dr. Viegas criticised the report as most unsatisfactory and thought it was the production of a nervous pen, a nervous hand and a nervous brain. The Trust was working at a loss. In 1922-23, it made a loss of Rs. 7 lacs, in 1923-24 Rs. 14 1|2 lacs, and in 1925-26 Rs. 25 lacs. The loss had risen not in arithmetical but geometrical progression and it was, therefore, unnecessary for the Corporation to hasten the amalgamation with the Trust. The various municipal departments could easily be merged into the Trust's departments. 90 per cent. of the population of Bombay was victimised by the running of the double establishments and he, therefore urged the House to hasten the amalgamation in the interests of the health of the City. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the report be referred to the Improvement Committee for report.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker seconded the amendment.

A CONCRETE SCHEME INVITED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Trust was created to meet extraordinary abnormal circumstances. They had now to consider the least harmful way of re-transferring the establishment to the Corporation. He would go a step further and add a rider to the amendment to request the Improvement Committee to submit a concrete scheme to accelerate the assimilation of the Trust with the Bombay Municipality.

Dr. Viegas accepted the rider.

The question being put to the vote the amendment of Dr. Viegas was carried.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FOR BEING SCOLDED.

For being scolded and slapped by her husband for her going to her sister's house and not preparing food for him, Deobai a Hindu woman tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in a well at Dharavi on Sunday. She was brought out of the well by her husband with the help of another and was removed to the Hospital from where she was discharged after treatment. The matter is in the hands of the police

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

S. S. "Masula," Capt. Lawson from Java.

S. S. "Kazembie," Capt. Ring from Busreh.

S. S. "China," Capt. Furlong from Lonlong.

S. S. "Chakla," Capt. Beytagh from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, October 29.

S. S. "Wildenfels," Capt. Worsenpur for Karachi.

S. S. "Vasna," Capt. Fitzherbert for Busreh.

S. S. "Lizon," Capt. McLeod, for Busreh.

LANDING.

BOMBAY, October 28.

Steamer "Penang Maru" for Calcutta.

ART OF GUJARAT,

BEAUTY IN EVERY HOME.

A PRINCE'S LECTURE AT SURAT.

Nawabzada Mir Hafizuddin Khan as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gujarat Art Exhibition, in the course of his speech, said,

The right opportunities for training and employment, the right kind of encouragement that is, in brief, the problem before those who are interested in the advancement of Indian art. For, the past achievements in art, although they serve us, as they should as inspiration and guidance, are a poor consolation if we cannot, on such an occasion as this, work for a more practical purpose than their sentimental recitation. Interest in art, in this province, is I feel, gradually but distinctly increasing. The School of Art in Bombay has been the subject for many interesting discussions about the future of Indian art. It has taken the initiative that is bound to exercise its beneficial effect on the artistic activities of the country. These discussions are necessary for a genuine growth of Indian art. Ahmedabad has again, endeavoured to maintain its artistic reputation by sanctioning the plans for a museum of arts and crafts controlled by the popular representatives of the Municipality. A somewhat similar attempt has been, I am glad to mention, made by the Municipality of Surat. And, I hope the Winchester Museum now proposed to be reopened, will be maintained as a permanent educational institution for the benefit of the art-craftsmen of Surat. The scheme for the encouragement of Indian art, known as the Prize of Delhi Scheme, is, I know, one of those practical proposal which must enlist the sympathy and active support of all those earnestly interested in the future of Indian art. The Government of Bombay has taken the lead. And, His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson's personal interest in and wholehearted support to the Scheme are a guarantee of results that should be welcomed by one who believes and is eager to work for the future of Indian art.

DHARAMPUR MAHARAJA'S ADDRESS.

During the course of his inaugural address His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur said that it reflected a great deal

Maharaja of Dharampur who delivered the inaugural address at the Gujarat Arts Exhibition, Surat.

of credit on the organisors of the The Gujarat Arts Exhibition that side by side with the exhibition of the artistic works they had also arranged for the intellectual entertainment of the people of Gujarat in the form of the series of lectures on Art to be delivered by some of the most prominent authorities on arts and crafts.

The artist, His Highness observed, was an asset both intellectually and economically. It was necessary, therefore, that art should proper and be encouraged for the economic prosperity of the country. Exhibitions like the present were, he remarked, were praiseworthy attempts at brighter into light the art of the country and exhibiting it in its old and now forms. He then made a general appeal to the ladies of Gujarat to bring back the art which had been once in their homes but which at present was only with difficulty preserved in the Museums.

The prejudice of the artisans that prompted them to hold back their craft secrets from all was greatly responsible for the stagnancy in our arts and industries. The country that once enjoyed the foremost place in the world for its textile, carving and architecture had, His Highness observed, sunk to the last rank and it was an urgent necessity to devise practical steps for its revival.

The Exhibition was, he said, a fruitful attempt at bringing to the notice of the public the necessity of understanding the importance of arts and crafts. His Highness then said that a scheme for the establishment of a Museum was set afoot at Dharampur and he relied, on those interested in art in Gujarat for the valuable assistance and suggestion to the Museum.

Indian art was found and mostly survived in religious shrines, images and temples. The Kutub Minar, the Columns of Ashok, Vijaya Minar at Chitor and the Jain temples of Dolwara on Abu were instances of those. The Maharaja stated that he had travelled extensively in the west and had had the opportunity of having observed the art of the west in its various forms, painting, sculpture, architecture etc., but he had never seen such fine carving in marble as of some in Diwane Khas or Dewane Am and the Tomb of Itmod-ud-Doulah. After having referred to the art revival in Japan and the forces that brought about the same, he offered, several suggestions that he hoped, would be helpful for the evolution of the country. The gist of it was the establishment of art museums in all the chief towns and cities of the country, the holding of art and industrial Exhibitions, the encouragement of home industries and the work of lecturing and publishing to create a taste for Indian art in the people.

Referring to the movement at Ahmedabad for the establishment of an art museum and also to the similar endeavour in Surat and to the Prize of Delhi Scheme which had the support of the Bombay Government His Highness suggested that these were the right and practical methods for the artistic progress which they all desire. Then having thanked the organisers and the several workers of the Exhibition in fitting terms the Maharaja concluded his speech with an appeal for sincere and systematic effort to be made to bring into being the artists and the art-craftsmen that could stand and answer the competition from abroad and the needs of the times.

BARODA DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

The Gujarat Arts and crafts Exhibition which was opened on Wednesday by Sir Manubhai Mehta Dewan of Baroda, shows a unique display revealing the artistic wealth and possibilities of the old and new Gujarat. Some of the rare works of art never before publicly displayed are secured; band of artists have succeeded in setting up a most beautiful and artistic gate and gellary for the exhibition recalling the famous and exquisite carvings at Rani Sipri's Tomb, Dada Haris well the Roja at Sarkhej in Ahmedabad.

Among the numerous articles received from the various schools and educational institutions some of the most prominent are a card board model of a Mahomedan roja, educational accessories, relief maps, paintings on glass from Ahmedabad and plaster and plascticino work from the Urdu Training School, Ahmedabad. The women of Gujarat have also sent up a number of artistic articles; some of these are clay models of the Ghat at Khandalla, two gardens made of glass beads; also a chandalier of glass beads embroidery work in gold and silver thread, clay toys, silk and woollen embroidery work and the Torann made of sandal wood.

WHAT IS BEAUTY?

H. E. the Diwan Saheb, in

Sir Manubhai, Mehta Dewan of Baroda who performed the opening ceremony of the Gujarat Arts Exhibition at Surat.

declaring the Exhibition open said that he thanked them for the honour they had done him by asking him to perform the opening ceremony of the Gujarat Arts Exhibition. Surat, he said, was the city of his birth, and the influence of its traditional refinement and culture was in his veins. He was proud, he observed, of the glorious achievements of Surat.

He could not be expected, he observed, to say anything on the subject that could be considered as particularly new or special. Beauty dwelt, he said, in the inner soul. "What is beauty?" The Greek word "Cosmos" meant "creation;" and from the same word was derived "Cosmetic" meaning "beautiful." Hence according to the Greek imagination creation and beauty were synonyms.

The Indian idea of creation reflected, he the observed, the same tribute to beauty. The Rig Veda described the thousand headed, the thousand eyed, and thousand footed Personality covering the whole universe. That was just the idea that they recognised as sublime in English,—"What is absolutely, or beyond all comparison, great; that compared with which every thing else is small (Kant).

During modern times, he said, there were many praise-worthy attempts prompted by the awakening in Bengal achieved by the exertions and artistic achievements of such well known artists as Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Mr. Gunguly, Mr. Haldar and others. Karnatak, Mysore and Travancore had also made appreciable progress in the same direction. It sometimes happened that there were differences of opinion among those who were working for the progress of Art. Bombay appeared to be for the present he said suffering from acute controversies, but the advancement of art was their duty and in the common task for that advancement there should be no acrimonious or bitter controversies. And he finally appealed to save art from such controversies.

For the two seats of the Nagpur cum Kamptee urban constituency, there are eight candidates and the contest is unprecedentedly keen.—A P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information) Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET JANUARY.

28th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	12.26
To-day's Opening Rate	12.33
Difference	plus 07
To-day's Closing Rates	12.36
Difference	plus 10

LIVERPOOL MARKET JANUARY.,

28th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	6.32
To-day's Opening Rate	6.64
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing	6.74
Difference	plus 12
Sewri	246.25
Khandi	245 5

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORT

TO BE SUBMITTED IN NOVEMBER

The members of the Skeen Committee (except Sir Andrew Skeen, Sir Jogendranath and Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao) met on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Director of Royal Indian Marine, to consider the draft report before submitting it to the Government of India. Mr. E. Burdon presided. The Committee commenced their inquiry on the following questions.

QUESTIONS OF INQUIRY.

(a) By what means it may be possible to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission both in regard to number and quality.

(b) Whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army.

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out.

(d) Whether, if a Military College is established in India it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned."

It is expected that the Committee would submit their final report about the second or third week of November.

WOMAN'S UNMOTHERLY ACT

ALLEGED THROWING OF CHILDREN FROM A STORY,

Sergeant Burton of the Nagpada Police Station put up one Miriambi, a Mahomedan woman before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Thacker on Wednesday morning and related the strange story of the accused who on the night before had flung two of her children, aged two and four years, respectively from the first floor of a building in Madanpura. In answer to the Court, Sergeant Winterton replied that the accused appeared to be quite sane and in full possession of her faculties. He also informed the Court that the children were miraculously unhurt and would be discharged from hospital on the following day. He asked for a day's remand which was granted.

CHRISTIAN RUNS AMOK

CUTS HIS OWN THROAT ON THE PUBLIC ROAD.

An alarm was raised at the Nagpada Police Station by a police constable who arrived breathless with the news that a Christian was cutting his throat on Clare Road. Sergeant Scott immediately hastened to the scene and saw a tall well-built Christian hacking his throat with a butcher's knife and all bespattened with blood. The Christian, who gave his name as Soares, was in a violent state of passion but was disarmed by Sergeant Scott after a short struggle. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and on recovery will be put up on a charge of attempting to commit suicide.

THE HORNBY-VELLARD AGAIN.

The fine sweep of road at Hornby-Vellard apparently proves too tempting to the road-hoggers of the city. Sergeant Priestly of the City Police, Traffic Department, told His Worship Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, how a motor-cyclist one Shaikh Abdul Shaikh Mahomed, was dashing along the Vellard curve at a lightning speed of 45 miles per hour. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of rash driving but sought the indulgence of the Court on the amusing ground that he was flying to catch a funeral. His Worship, however, quietly remarked that the accused would be soon attending his own funeral if he flashed about in the way he did, and fined him Rs. 20.

DE LIMA STREET TRAGEDY.

What has come to be known in legal and police circles as the DeLima Street shooting case in which one Vincent Correia a Goanese seaman is charged with the shooting of another seaman V. Rodrigues, was put up before the 6th Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Thakar, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Barodia appeared for the Crown and Mr. Oliveira defended the accused. The case stands remanded to the 10th November for want of time.

A DESERTED NEW-BORN CHILD.

A living newly born male child wrapped in a piece of cloth and a sheet of brown paper was found lying in the Marine lines Maidan on Tuesday morning. It was removed by the police to the Petit Home as it did not require any medical treatment. The police are trying to trace the parents of the child.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OTCOBER, 29, 1926.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

There could be no greater disservice to the country than to seek pleasure in deriding honest labour in some humble sphere of life especially when that labour is directed towards the betterment of the lot and life of a neglected section of the community, and its organization in the sphere of economic action. These critics and scoffers are so absorbed in details, so disturbed by minor happenings and trivial shortcomings that they confuse the part with the whole, the defects in the details of execution with the whole conception. To this category belong the Indian critics of the co-operative movement who applaud as appropriate and timely the warnings of outsiders who have no knowledge or experience of Indian conditions and still have the temerity to preach to us about our defects and drawbacks. The greatest enemy of the co-operative movement has been, and is, not the uninformed enthusiast, as Lord Linlithgow observed the other day, but the unreasoning croaker who has little faith in the capacity of his countrymen for corporate action and combined endeavour for common economic ends. The programme of rural reconstruction possesses no appeal for the class of publicists, who unaware of what exactly they want, would like to destroy what has been achieved in the economic organization of the peasantry as the result of twenty years of hard work and patient toil. They fail to note that it is not the efforts of Government that have raised the structure, but the labours of countless humble countrymen of their own aided and, in the initial stages, guided by Government. The movement has now come of age, as was evidenced by a striking resolution adopted at the recent Co-operative Conference demanding that through its central body, the Provincial Co-operative Institute, the co-operative organisation as representing a growing number of adherents from rural areas should be consulted in all public questions affecting finance, taxation, currency and exchange. And it is from the national standpoint a matter for great regret that the sceptic should be in evidence when the movement is gathering such great momentum and gaining such a large measure of public support, as has led a past Registrar of Co-operaive Societies like Mr. Otto Rothfeld and the present Registrar, Mr. Collins, not only to agree to de-officialization and decentralization, but even to plead for them before the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The most important achievements of the movement so far have been in the sphere of agricultural credit and organization of banking facilities in the rural areas. With the disappearance or rather the decay of the indigenous organized system of rural banking the problem of agricultural credit became extremely difficult and complicated and it is only through the co-operative organization that a systematic attempt is being made to provide a solution not only in Bombay but in other provinces as well. Naturally the task is arduous and the process of education in the use of credit slow; but no discerning critic can fail to see that a democratic, self-governing and more or less-self contained rural organization is built up for the control of credit which function was hitherto a monopoly of the capitalist classes. If there are defects like the lack of cheap funds for long term credit or the absence of facilities for prompt and adequate finance, co-operators themselves, as the the resolutions of the Provincial Conference indicate, appear to be anxious to recognize those defects and remedy them. Instead of expressing appreciation of this real constructive effort in the direction of democratizing credit, such superficial critics talk of facile credit in one breath, and of inadequate supply of funds in another; they recommend the withdrawal of official interference with one voice and with the other urge the tightening of bureaucratic control.

One of the most prominent needs of the India of to-day is the development of banking facilities in rural areas, the introduction of moder n banking methods all over the country, and the diverting of the stream of credit from the towns to the villages. The confirmed sceptic looks, however, only to the dark side of the internal management of a few co-operative peoples' banks and would warn the public against the extension of co-operative banking among the urban classes. Again, while co-operators, those interested in banking developments and the Government have all expressed their approval of the policy in accordance with which the Bombay Provincial Bank and the District Central Banks open, within their respective definitely-delineated spheres of operations, branches, such critics can only see in this move the dominance of a few institutions over the movement. As a matter of fact these banks are rendering as great a national service as the service which the Imperial Bank of India performs in opening its up-country branches, if not greater. These branches of co-operative banks serve to provide banking facilities as near as possible to the homes of the agricultural classes so as to ensure the provision of prompt and adequate finance and directly check the transference of capital from the country to the town by reversing the process and diverting the flow of capital from town to country to fertilize the national industry of agriculture. They are, as emphasised above, no true friends of the country who failing to realize the significance of these economic developments belittle or depreciate them and thus give a wrong lead to public opinion.

STOP THE BLEEDING.

The newly started Indian Currency League has made a splendid beginning in its campaign against Government's ruinous currency policy. The huge public meeting it organised on Wednesday represented all parties, classes and communities in Bombay and made it clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that on the question of currency at any rate all India is one. Sir Victor Sassoon, the President of the meeting, referred to the attempt made in certain quarters to obscure some economic factors vital to the welfare of the country in a cloud of technical jargon; and in simple language with homely illustrations he pointed out how the arbitrary raising of the exchange to 1-6d. would practically mean robbing the Indian producer of 45 crores of rupees. This point we have made out time and again in these columns. It has been stressed in the Press and on the platform all over the country. The speakers at the meeting, one and all, supported the contention, elucidating it in various ways and quoting facts and figures in plenty. In the end the main resolution of the meeting was passed without a dissentient voice. To dilate on this point here again would be verily flogging a dead horse. But one fallacious argument persistently advanced by foreign interests who profit by the higher exchange calls for some notice. They have to admit that the Indian as producer and exporter loses two-pence in the rupee. But, they say, the Indian as consumer and importer gains what he loses as exporter. Those, however, who advance this argument blind themselves to the simple facts that our exports are several crores more than our imports, that the poor peasant exporter barely uses 7 per cent. of the imported articles and that Indian industries themselves are slowly crippled by the gradually diminishing purchasing power of the peasant. What avails the enormous effort to improve Indian agriculture if by a stroke of the pen Government were to transfer the extra gains of the ryot, even if there should be any, to some body else's pockets? Is he to be fattened for another's knife? These points too were clearly brought out by several speakers at the meeting including its President. Mr. J. A. Wadia, who moved the main resolution and who is in no sense a fire-eating politician, stated how as a result of a vicious currency policy "the population was dying out by starvation, epidemic and low vitality" but how, never-the-less, Government were "bent upon bleeding the country because India was indifferent."

What is to be done to stop this bleeding? So far as the one form of bleeding in question is concerned, we have no doubt but the Indian Currency League will give a good account of itself. It will carry on a propaganda throughout the country and we are sure that everywhere there will be the same response to its efforts as there has been in Bombay. He must be a bold candidate for the Assembly who will not pledge himself to support the League. Government, it is fairly clear, will go to any length in getting their new currency measures through as indeed they have done all along. Their whole present plan is premeditated. The exchange is first forced up by a process of deflation. A packed Commission is next appointed to put the seal of authority on what was made to appear a "de facto" equilibrium. They would even have hustled through their Currency Bill had it not been for the timely intervention of the Swarajists in the Assembly. If they persist in their attempts and exercise the extra-ordinary powers vested in them by the "Reforms," it would, indeed, be a calamity. But there will be a drop of comfort. It will be then patent to the most moderate of the Moderates that the process of bleeding—not confined to the Currency policy—is only one symptom of a much greater evil viz., that India is governed, in matters of currency as in others, not in her interests but of her rulers and the ruling class. And even the worm turns.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

NEED FOR A UNITED FRONT.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JINNAH.

It is unfortunate that during the present election campaign the things that divide Indian Nationalists have been given greater importance than those that unite them. The supreme need of the country is the formulation of a programme of action that will command the approval and evoke the co-operation of all parties in the country. Such a programme is not only desirable but also feasible. With a view to create an atmosphere favourable to the evolution of such a programme we have arranged to publish interviews with prominent candidates of various parties on the subject. We publish below the interview with Mr. M. A. Jinnah:—

"There is no chance", says Mr. Jinnah, "of any progress under the constitution unless the Hindus and Mohammedans unite and settle their differences.....The only hope of India lies at present in the fusion of all true Nationalists and patriots in a formidable opposition. I will not only try but pray to God that that will be done.... No amount of abuse and vilification is going to have any effect on me. ... ...Experience is the greatest school and unless Hindus and Mohammedans realize that it is their duty to help each other and not down each other, I am afraid no real and lasting settlement can be arrived at."

Q:—Do you think of any definite political programme in the Assembly once you get into it?

A:—The constitution of the Assembly is such that the Executive Government is irremovable even with the majority of the elected members in the Legislature. The Executive is supported by the powers under the Constitution, which are conferred upon the Governor-General to enable him to certify and destroy whatever measure or bill he pleases. In a Legislature of this type the function of the elected members can only be that of an Opposition. It is true that the Legislature being responsible neither to the electorate nor to the cabinet, the Opposition under the present constitution cannot, by defeating the Government in the Legislature, take up the reins and form the Government in the place of the one that may be defeated. That is the demand and issue for which the country has been carrying on the struggle for many years now, viz., we want to establish Responsible Government. In the meantime under the constitution, such as it is, if a large body of representatives in the Assembly forms a strong and powerful party and follows a single line of action, there will be soon constituted, what is known in parliamentary terms, an Opposition. The chief function of this Opposition will be to see that no acts of injustice and maladministration are allowed or countenanced. Fearless criticisms and exposures of wrongs done or about to be done will compel the bureaucracy to carry on the Government as they would have carried it if they were in charge of the Government themselves. It opens up a wide field of labour and work: for instance, the problem of Indianisation of Army, the commercialisation of railways, the fiscal policy, the future policy and project regarding currency and exchange of India, increased Indianisation of Civil and other services and the like. These are all the things which constitute the foundation of Swaraj. Besides these various questions, it is high time now that we must realize that there is no chance of any progress for further advance under the constitution unless the Hindus and Mahomedans unite and settle their differences amicably.

Past to be Repeated.

Q:—What do you think will be the strength of different parties after the elections are over?

A:—Of course the Swarajists will fail to get even their original strength, to say nothing of the majority. If they stick to their programme of obstruction, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta says that no self-respecting Swarajist can participate in the Councils till our national demands are granted, and if they are going to carry that out loyally and faithfully, it will be utterly useless to talk of any progress. I have a shrewd suspicion that past experience will repeat itself and while non-co-operating the Swarajists will continue to co-operate. So far as Mahomedans are concerned it will be very difficult to get them to work on national lines unless the Hindu-Moslem difference is settled. There is likely to be a section of reactionary Hindus and Mahomedans in the Legislature, but there is also a likelihood of a fairly strong group of men who will hold the key in their hands. If that group acts together, and I believe it will, they will hold the balance; but at the same time there will be much handicap owing to the outbursts of religious feuds.

The Only Hope.

Q:—Do you look forward to a harmonious fusion of all the Nationalist parties after the fever of election campaigns has subsided? Will you try for such a fusion? If so, what will be the essential features of a common national programme?

A:—The only hope of India lies at present in the fusion of all true Nationalists and patriots in a powerful Opposition. I will not only try but I pray to God that that will be done. As to the common national programme I can only say that we should fearlessly criticise and oppose all actions of Government which are not in the interest of Indians and we should not only support any measure which is beneficial to India but bring forward various questions and by thorough study and well-thought-out plans, force the hands of the Government to carry out what we ourselves would do if we were running the Government ourselves, and by organising ourselves from within and without create a real solid mass of public opinion that would back us up, public opinion that would ring from one end to the other as it did during the Home Rule League Movement.

Q:—Don't you think that the acrimonious expressions and personal attacks which have become a dominant feature of the present electioneering campaign will hamper the path of unification of parties?

A:—It will certainly. As far as I am concerned no amount of abuse or vilification is going to have any effect on me. I believe in principles and programmes. Abuse and vilification are not going to make me depart by even a hair's breadth from what I consider right and I shall willingly work with my worst traducer if we agree on the principles of policy and programme. I hope that will be realized more and more in India, but neverthless I deplore the tendency which, instead of decreasing, is increasing.

A Fundamental Difference.

Q:—Referring to Lord Irwin's speech at Delhi the other day, may I ask you whether the principles of party-system in independent countries can be applied to India where we have to give combat to an alien bureaucracy?

A:—Certainly not. The utterances of Lord Irwin and 'ex cathedra' pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead overlook the fundamental difference between the electorates here and the electorates in their countries where they enjoy complete political freedom under a popular system of Government. The representatives in this country, who seek election, can never definitely say to their electorate that they can come into power; but provided they are returned in majority, they will undoubtedly give effect to their programme. Under the constitution they have neither control nor responsibility even though, as I have said elsewhere, they may constitute the majority in the Legislatures. Therefore, all that any party can say to their electors is that they will carry on the battle for freedom and it is the aim of every Nationalist to replace the system of bureaucratic government by that of a responsible one. The only difference that is now raging in the country is about the best methods to be adopted to achieve that object.

Experience the Greatest Schoo..

Q:—What practical means can be nationally adopted to do away with the Hindu-Moslem friction?

A:—I see no indication from the Hindu leaders throughout the electioneering campaign, and the various pronouncements that are made give no hope in this direction. There is hardly any reference to this important question in the election speeches of leaders, while Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is actively engaged in establishing the right of the Hindus to play music in front of mosques. Unless the atmosphere undergoes radical change I see no immediate prospect of the Hindu-Moslem settlement. But experience is the greatest school and unless both Hindus and Mahomedans realize that it is their duty to help each other and not to down each other, I am afraid, no real and lasting settlement can be arrived at. Religious feuds and Hindu-Moslem bitterness are reacting most detrimentally on the advance of the national cause. I hope the realisation of that fact will bring them together.

Government's Failure.

Q:—What will be the Assembly's answer to the high-sounding pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead in the Imperial Conference now in session?

A:—There will be only one answer. Government have failed to respond to the real public opinion in the country and the delay on their part in meeting the national demands, is sought to be explained by taking shelter under three formulae:—

(1) They will not yield to threats or menaces.

(2) If there was a real evidence of a desire to make the constitution a success among the people who are elected to speak with authority, it will be responded at once and in no niggardly spirit.

(3) We must settle our communal differences. Lord Birkenhead and Lord Irwin by his personal experience, must have realized that India is hardly in a position to indulge in threats and menaces. As to the evidence of using the Constitution as far as it goes, it is admittedly defective. Even Lord Birkenhead had to admit in his speech that, barring a section of our Swarajist friends, the country at large is in favour of using it. Lord Reading practically admitted that fact repeatedly

(Continued on Page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Fruitless Search.

So far the attempt of the Means Committee to investigate into the genesis, growth and final culmination into a disastrous failure of that most wonderful engineering "achievement" of modern times, Lloyd's Folly, has proved a vain and fruitless search. None of the persons intimately connected with the promotion of the undertaking have cared to tell the Committee to what extent they were responsible in bringing the Back Bay Scheme to its present sorry pass. On the contrary it has been a case of "putting it on the other fellow." Lord Lloyd referred the Committe airily in his evidence before it to his "watch-dog," Sir Lawless Hepper, for technical matters. Sir George Buchanan, by whom his lordship was prepared to stand, is not, however, quite so anxious to stand by those who were intimately associated with him in the scheme.

His Intention.

Sir George Buchanan very kindly explained to the Means Committee what his intention was when he gave the scheme its concrete form. He does not, of course, "desire to evade any responsibility or unduly blame anyone," much less blame himself, we suppose, but solely in the public interest, he had to make his position clear. He did so, under the watchful eyes of his legal adviser, who was specially allowed to attend while he was being examined. He had never any intention of being anything but an adviser, he says, and if anybody thinks that he was in a position of a contractor and the Chief Engineer to the Scheme was in the position of a contractor's agent, it is a totally wrong view of the case. Sir Lawless Hepper, the man on the spot, was the "supreme executive head of the Development Directorate," and how could Sir George Buchanan help it, when this "watch-dog," this man on the spot, sometimes took his advice, and sometimes did not, preferring to consult instead the Chief Engineer? So it is "Kismet." But Sir George Buchanan has a kind word of encouragement to the Bombay tax-payer. Some day the scheme will be a success! Meanwhile we have to wait and see, not forgetting of course to pay the heavy interest charges year after year.

"Swaraj in Mills."

To the mill workers of Ahmedabad Mahatma Gandhi said what he has been saying to the country in general. He told them that, if they wanted to improve their status in the mills, they could do nothing better than organise themselves in every way, fit themselves for the higher status in character, knowledge and sense of responsibility, just as if they were in the responsible position of co-partners in their mills. To this end they should utilise all their Union funds even if thereby they might not be able to lay by a big surplus. Personal capital he values more than money capital. Who can deny the soundness of this advice? It is mainly because of such guidance both from Gandhiji and his assistants that the Ahmedabad Union is one of the best organised in the country. Would that there were more such.

First Steps to Prohibition!

The declared policy of the Government of Bombay is to achieve the goal of Prohibition as early as possible. The first steps towards Prohibition taken by their Excise Department are, however, such as to promote the facilities for drink instead of drawing the people of this Presidency towards the goal. The Excise Department has recently posted notices for the transfer of a liquor and toddy shop from E. Ward to Arthur Road in F. Ward. Mr. Bhawanji Jetha Shah, with several other signatories, forwards to us a strong protest against this transfer. In the locality where the shop is proposed to be removed the Excise Advisory Committee had already recommended the closure of an existing shop and the Department, being aware of the feeling in F. Ward against such transfer to it of a shop from another ward, had refused until now a number of applications for such transfer. What has induced the Department now to go back upon its previous attitude? A shop in Arthur Road means the provision of an additional inducement to the workmen in the factories within a stone's throw from it to go and get drunk. The residents of Arthur Road must not rest content until the idea of saddling upon them another liquor shop is finally scotched.

A Swadeshi Industry in Danger.

At Kharaghoda in Gujarat there has sprung up recently the indigenous industry of manufacturing magnesium chloride which, if properly fostered by the help of public patronage and State support by way of transit facilities, is sure to develop on a large scale. Kharaghoda being very near to Ahmedabad, the mills in the latter place can be supplied with this extensively used chemical in the textile industry at very moderate rates by the Kharaghoda manufacturers and the Ahmedabad market for indigenous magnesium chloride is considerable. But now, Mr. Hiralal M. Desai points out in a letter to us, the manufacturers entertain the fear that they will lose it owing to a number of German firms having joined in offering a rebate to the Indian consumers on the imported magnesium chloride they offer. This is a case where the State has a definite duty towards an infant Indian industry. The special rebate that these syndicated German concerns may offer will enable the Ahmedabad buyers of magnesium chloride to buy the imported stuff, even after adding the railway freight from Bombay to Ahmedabad, at a rate equal to or less than that paid for the Kharaghoda article. The Swadeshi industry, faced with this danger, is entitled to assistance from the State and we trust the Government will take immediate steps to see that such assistance is provided before it is too late.

GOVERNMENT AND BACK BAY.

PUBLIC OPINION FLOUTED.

MR. LALJI'S DENUNCIATION.

ABOLISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

e Quarterly General Meeting of the In- Merchants' Chamber was held on rday afternoon at the office of the mber Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding.

the outset, the chairman moved the ption of the third quarterly report of Chamber for 1926. In moving the tion, Mr. Lalji said:—

et me express the hope that though newly constituted Assembly will be veral party members, they will all unite get a free flow of gold into India for surplus of exports over imports, and they will try to stop the manipulation Exchange by providing that the Govern- t of India will only restrict itself to ide the Home Charges and not meddle Exchange by any operations, e.g., def- n or selling of Bills, etc. Such meddling already cost forty crores during Sir olm Hailey's time. The present policy seems to be that of frittering away gold resources from our Reserves and putting off gold standard to a very nt date.

r Basil, as a rule, wishes to support his case by first construing the Currency rt in a wrong way as was ably pointed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and, ndly, by throwing the blame on the lders of others; as he did in Burma by ning the so-called "bear speculation" of bay, which is better known to Sir Ba- in Burma than the people of Bombay. total trade of India is 600 crores equal 00 million sterling. If the amount of ness done is several times the actual re- ements of the country then it may be ed speculation. The business community Bombay is staggered, gentlemen, at such atement which cannot be called anything but a libel upon this City. It is trying draw a red herring across the trail, for Hon. the Finance Member to represent bay as indulging in bear raids and try- to unsettle the course of the exchange. is the unfortunate Currency and Ex- ge policy of the Government which lies the root of this apparently paradoxical ement, that with five good monsoons In- peasantry is still not only not prospe- but groaning under heavy debts e has been no bear speculation at all h regard to the exchange in this City and the exchange shows a weakening tendency s merely an index to what your Commit- have been always saying viz: that the d. ratio is neither natural nor work- e for this country.

t is not little painful to see such mis- ding and false statements of the Hon. e Finance Member. The ratio of 1s. 6d. is fficult to be maintained as is shown by e weakness of the exchange inspite of the nance Member's determination to fritter ay the gold reserves and thereby post- ning indefinitely the gold standard for s country.

Before closing this subject, I think our nmber will be justified in taking pride in e very important services done to this use by our prominent member, Sir Pur- otamdas Thakurdas, who worked single- nded and strenuously at a very great rifice both in India and England and who s searched all the records of Government refully and placed before the country all e facts that were made available to him a Commissioner.

RUINOUS INDIFFERENCE.

I now come to deal with another question hich though not a central but a provincial e, affects practically the whole of this Pre- dency. That question is the question of e persistent and ruinous indifference of he Government of Bombay to the expressed ishes and feelings of the general public of ombay. I fail to understand hy Sir Leslie Wilson's Gov- nment are determined to flout the general ublic by continuing the Bombay Backbay eclamation which is neither for the good f the masses nor is it necessary for the xpansion of the business nor for the resi- ence of middle classes or the higher classes f Bombay. During the period of this overnment, Sir Leslie Wilson has pointed ut as the head of the Government the arious financial conditions of this Presi- ency. May I ask him whether to continue pending money on an object which is dis- pproved by those for whose good it is said o be started, is not postponing the progress f this advanced Presidency by handicapping s financial resources and thereby denying his Presidency a further development of rade and industry? Bombay had once the monopoly of being one of the finest harbours f India, but to-day, Bombay has to compete ith other ports which are coming into promi- nence and which are becoming much clea- er than Bombay. Bombay has also to re- member that the business of its Port will e shared by the new harbours of Vizagapa- am and Cochin and the fast developing ort of Karachi. We have not to lose sight f other ports of Kathiawar such as the ort of Okha which is coming into promi- nence and which may share the trade of ombay either export or import in time to ome. Will these considerations not stop the present Government of Bombay from continuing with the ruinous Back Bay Rec.- lamation Scheme? In the Kay Commission, of which I was a member, I had to submit a eparate Minute of Dissent due to the fact hat I was not prepared to accept their find- ngs and did not like to go on with any rec- lamations schemes which could be avoided. I only agreed that Block No. 8 should be completed because it was represented that the further expenditure of 13 lacs on that block would get us Rs 2-9.08 lacs. No bu- sinessman will grudge the expenditure of 13 lacs of rupees if it was to bring in the course of a year or so such a big amount As to block No. 1, the work was proceeded with inspite of the protests of public and it was represented that a further expenditure of 19 lacs of rupees on that block would yield 125,000 square yards of building area and 150,000 sq. yds. for recreation grounds. I agreed to more money being spent on these two blocks with a view to get and recover by completing these blocks a large amount of monies. So recently as the date of the publication of the report of the Kay Com. mittee by the end of August 1926, no estimates were prepared for block No. 2 and I am really surprised that Sir Leslie Wilson's Government is going to continue the same mistake again by proceeding with the work without preparing the estimates and without knowing what the cost will be. Even those members who differed from me have accepted the value of block No. 1, on conditions that no further blocks were attempted. It was the decided opinion of both the Bombay Chambers of Commerce representing the European Members and the Indian Chamber of Commerce reppresenting the Indian members that block No. 7 was neither the business proposition nor the necessity from any point of view, but with a view to continue the staff on the dredger, which I have in my Minute of Dissent, clearly said should be disposed of at once.

ABOLISH THE DEPARTMENT.

I have said in that Minute that the Development Department is no longer necessary now, and should, herefore, be immediately abolished and such work as remains to be done must be transferred to the Public Works Department. I should also expect that Government will still consider and save this Presidency from immense loss by winding up the whole scheme at an early date. The theory propounded of the present values is a very misleading one and that theory is brought in because the figures produced by Mr. Subedar were so conclusive that the correctness of those figures could not even be denied by Sir Henry Lawrence the then Finance Member. Against that, the device of the present value has been adduced by Government to minimise the real loss and to mislead the public! In short, I will say that the present value and the saving of the losses that the Government have tried to show are all without any warrant of facts because they have got no estimates. The interest of this Presidency demands that the work should be stopped without delay.

TAXABLE CAPACITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Sir Lawless Hepper in his interview said that Block No. 7 would not be attempted without completing Block No. 1. Are we to conclude that the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson have decided to continue block No. 7 even without consulting their own Development officers? In the evidence given before the Mears Committee, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Henry Lawrence, who were at one time or another, in charge of the Government of Bombay when important issues were considered and momentous decisions were being taken, say that the scheme must be pushed ahead! Sir Sir Chimanlal Setalvad goes to the extent of saying that the agitation against this scheme was engineered by private vested interts. The Development Department and all its scheme stand condemned not only from the mouths of the critics of the Government but also from the mouths of the Government officials themselves, and yet Sir Chimanlal says that the agitation against the Back Bay Reclamation has been carried on merely by private vested interests. It is a deliberate ignoring of public opinion. Similar indifference to public opinion was shown by Sir Henry Lawrence when he remarked that this Presidency was not still properly taxed; and that the taxation ought still to be further increased. During the last five or six years it has been amply evident that the taxable capacity of the people not only in this Presidency but the whole of India has been reached, and that neither trade nor industries nor agriculturists can bear any more taxation; and ye this erstwhile Finance Member of the Government of Bombay who tried his best when he was in power to disregard the wishes of the Bombay Legislative Council, now comes forward to say that Bombay City and the Presidency are not still taxed enough! Let him find out ways and means to bring more income to the Bombay Presidency and then have it taxed rather than to tax and thereby even lose the trade and industries, which Bombay enjoys.

LLOYD UPSET

Regarding the evidence of Baron Lloyd before the Mears Committee, it is not a little surprising to find that the ex-Governor of Bombay was very much upset at the mere idea of Judicial Enquiry. The mere fact that he had to submit himself as a witness at a Judicial Enquiry for his actions brought heat into his blood during his evidence which is a heap of irrelevent facts. I fail to see any connection between the creation of the Development Department and his desire to carry out the Reforms. Does he mean to argue that the Reforms were meant to conceive and to continue the schemes against the wishes and feelings of the public for whose good such schemes were said to be taken up? It is absurd to say that the Back Bay Reclamation scheme was for the good of the

(Continued on Next Page.)

BANKRUPTCY OF STATESMANSHIP,

MINERS' CAUSE LET DOWN.

CHURCHILL'S BANTERING SPEECH.

RUGBY, Oct. 27.

Members of the deputation from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, who last night discussed the coal situation with the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues at Downing Street this morning gave a report on the meeting to the General Council. It is understood the Ministers and the delegates discussed the situation, but that, it was pointed out to the delegates that little could be acnieved until the latter were definitely in a position to assure the Government that they spoke with full approval of the Miners' Federations leaders. The premier in reply to a question from the delegates, made it clear that he was perfectly willing to meet them again at any time. Whether further interview will take place depends mainly upon the trend of conversations, which are believed to be proceeding between the members of the Trade Union General Council who are extremely desirous of effecting the renewal of negotiations and the miners representatives

Mr Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who accompanied the Premier at the meeting with the delegates, later addressed a meeting, at which he referred to the dispute. He pointed out that Government had acted as mediators but were not in a position to force the workmen down the pits or compel the employers to keep open the pits at a loss. He declared it was always open for any one to put forward proposals to Government, who would earnestly consider all the suggestions. At the moment Government had nothing to say. They had made an offer which had been rejected and if any further step was to be taken it must be as a result of sincere proposals from the miners' representatives

TRADE DISPUTES ACT.

CHURCHILL CONDEMNS TRADE UNIONS' ABUSE OF POWER.

RUGBY, Oct. 27

Discussing the demand for an amendment of Trades Disputes Act Mr Churchill said a great change had occurred since that measure was passed. Privileges and immunities then given to Trade Unions had been abused in such a way that four main questions had to be considered. There was peaceful picketting which had been abused to the point of intimidation. Secondly there was immunity of Trade Unions for tortious acts which had been used in the general strike for levelling attack on society. Thirdly the question of political levy must be considered to relieve from the invidious position of man who did not wish to subscribe but could only be exempt by making special application. Lastly there was the question of compulsory ballot before strike could have taken place. This he agreed was a more questionable matter But the whole subject was under the careful examination by the Government.—B. O. W

TRADE UNION COUNCIL.

MEETING WITH MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

The Trade Union Council's decision to ask the miners' executive to meet them was due to the Council finding it unable to make any further progress in the direction of peace until it obtained the authority of the Miners' Executive to act for them or make proposals.—Reuter.

THE DRIFT BACK

260,000 MINERS WORKING

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is officially announced that 260,000 miners were working to-day, an increase of 7,000 over yesterday.—Reuter.

RUGBY, Oct. 28.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, after hearing the report made by the deputation which last night discussed the coal situation with the Premier and other Ministers, has decided to ask the Miners' Executive to meet them on Friday. Mr. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, who had been recalled to London from Walsall, subsequently stated that he had called his Executive together to meet the General Council as proposed. On behalf of the General Council it is stated that they hope to be able to induce the miners to give them full authoritity to begin and carry on negotiations for a settlement.—B. O. W.

LUNCHEON TO INDIAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Gen. Hertzog has accepted the invitation to luncheon at the British Indian Union which will be presided by the Marquis of Reading on the 3rd of November in honour of Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Under the Rugby Union rules to-day in the Rugby County Championship, Kent beat Hampshire by 11 points to 6 at Southampton and Surrey beat Sussex by 34 points to 5 at Brighton.

Maoris defeated Yorkshire by 17 points to 9 at Bradford, Cambridge University beat Leicester by 18 points to nil and Cardiff beat St. Barts Hospital by 21 points to 9. —Reuter.

A FAMILY TALK.

DEBATE ON IMPERIAL RELATIONS

SECRET MEETING OF PREMIERS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Owing to a meeting of the cabinet the plenary sitting of the Imperial Conference was not held to-day and will not be held on Wednesday but the committee of the Prime Ministers met in the afternoon very secretly when a debate on the Imperial relations was started. All delegates, advisers and secretaries were requested to retire. The discussion was strictly limited to the Prime Ministers and Sir A. Chamberlain. No information will be issued until the committee reports the bare result to the plenary conference The discussion is described as a "family talk."

EMPIRE PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

The Committee dealing with Empire statistics has completed its labours on that head. It is believed that it will recommend an elaborate system of an interchange of Empire production statistics in a more practical form than hitherto The Committee to-morrow will discuss an interchange of commercial intelligence within the Empire.

The research committee is understood to be discussing the co-ordination of Empire research including an interchange of information and interchange of students at research institutions enabling all Dominions to obtain a benefit of investigations in any single part of the Empire.—Reuter.

COMMITTEES AT WORK.

DISCUSSIONS ON EMPIRE DEFENCE.

RUGBY, Oct. 26.

All the Dominions and India were represented at the ninth meeting of the Imperial Conference this morning when discussions on defence were begun. The opening statement was made by the British Prime Minister as Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and he was followed by Admiral Earl Beatty and Lord Birkenhead. There was no meeting of the Conference this afternoon, but three of its committees were at work. The methods of developing and improving the system of the collection of Empire statistics and of making them more readily accessible and useful to individual Dominions and to the Empire as a whole were discussed by the General Economic sub-Committee.

FORESTRY.

The Forestry sub-Commmittee at its first meeting reviewed the agenda in its broad aspects. Its Chairman, Lolyd Lovat, drew attention to the work of the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford, which was founded two years ago. In its first year it attracted twenty-two students and it now had thirty-five. On the completion of their courses they will proceed to different parts of the Empire. At a later meeting the Committee will consider the question of establishing an Empire Forestry Bureau for the collection, co-ordination and dissemination of forestry information. The Research Committee, which covers a very wide field, including such subjects as fuel research, food invsetigation and building research, also met, Lord Balfour presiding.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Before proceeding to its Agenda, the Imperial Conference passed the following resolution:—"The Conference desires on behalf of all parts of the Empire to record its deep sorrow at the loss of His Majesty's Ship 'Valerian' with so many valuable lives of officers and men whilst returning from a cruise undertaken to enable the Government of Bahama to survey and relieve the damage done to the Islands by the previous Hurricane. As representatives of the Governments of the Empire we are profoundly conscious of the services rendered by the Royal Navy not only in war but also in peace and of the risks and dangers constantly endured by officers and men in carrying out their duties." Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, who was not among the representatives of the Free State at this meeting of the Imperial Conference, addressed a special message to the Secretary for the Dominions conveying the deep regret and sympathy of himself and his colleagues at the loss of the "Valerian." A reply has been sent by the British Premier stating that he was deeply moved by this message of sympathy and expressing sincere appreciation.—B. O. W.

EMPIRE MARKET FOR BRITISH CARS.

DOMINIONS PREMIERS VISIT MOTOR SHOW.

LONDON, October 28.

With a view to inspecting British cars for suitable Empire markets, the Dominions Premiers visited the Motor Show accompanied by Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister whose Department furnished a list of thirty models specially suited for Overseas requirements. The visit was arranged before the public was admitted on account of unprecedented attendance at this year's show which has rendered thorough inspection difficult.—Reuter's Special Service.

Lebourgeto Airman Costes has left in the direction of the Persian Gulf in an attempt to beat the non-stop flight record.—Reuter.

BLOW TO THE CULTIVATOR.

EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO ON COTTON PRICES.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

At yesterday's sitting of the Tarig Board the witnesses who represented the Ahmedabad Mill-owners were there ready with their case and the way in which they placed it was as expected. The particular item which called forth pointed mention was the stabilisation of the Currency Exchange at 18d. to the rupee and the relative detrimental effect on the Cotton Cultivator in this country.

The argument, that is often put forth regarding the depression in the Cotton Industry in India, as being the reflection of a similar condition in other countries, was also shown to be incorrect by Mr. Kasturbhai of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, who showed how America and Japan made profits at the time when Indian mills were passing through the most critical time.

Messrs. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Kasturbhai Lallbhai, Ranchhodlal Amratalal, H. K. Dixit and G. I. Patel, all of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association were the witnesses before the Tariff Board at its meeting on Thursday morning.

The Statistical statements that Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association had submitted, the Chairman remarked, were deficient in the required information for the Board, and therefore, the industry's interests demanded the production of up-to-date figures, as submitted by the Bombay Mill-owners.

COTTON MARKET LOW.

Replying to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Kasturbhai said that Ahmedabad witnessed a change for the worse. The cotton market was very low and steadily the prices were falling down from day to day. Naturally, therefore, the depressed condition and the weak buying power of the cultivator was apparent. Though some hopes of improvement were entertained last year, the condition of the industry still remained depressed.

Chairman:—How far has the depression continued due to world factor?

Witness:—Not to any appreciable extent. As I pointed out in a previous examination, America and Japan had not been so much affected as India. In fact both the countries were actually making profits. Especially in America, continued the witness the mills had been working in full power and pressure and there was not even the question of unemployment. If the depression in the textile industry in this country were accountable for the common world factor, the mills of Japan and America could also have been affected; but as was pointed out, that was not the case.

THE EFFECT OF 18d. RATIO.

Mr. Kasturbhai continuing said that this country had had no recent import of American cotton, but the Bombay Mill-owners had ordered out 2,00,000 bales of American cotton of which 1,00,000 were November/December shipment. The blow that such action dealt on the cotton cultivator in this country was obvious. The present 18d. to rupee ratio, he said, was responsible for dealing this blow upon the poor cultivator, as cotton was ordered for from outside only if that proved to be a profitable business proposition. How the 18d. ratio worked to the advantage of importing American cotton at cheaper rates was also apparent and, consequently, the cultivator remained still in a worse condition. It was a matter of great regret, witness said that this should be so, for the American cotton was imported at the expense of the Indian cultivator, as a result of fixing the rate of exchange at 18d. for the rupee.

Mr. Subba Rao:—How far has the fall in the price of American Cotton corresponded with the fall in India?—It is not definite. The Indian Cotton would have remained at partly with the American Cotton if the exchange ratio remained at 16d. As it is the 18d. ratio disturbs the parity.

TO MAKE INDIA SELF-SUFFICIENT.

Replying to further questions put by the Chairman, Mr. Kasturbhai said, although cheap American cotton enabled Indian Mills to produce cheaper articles, it was not desirable that it should be at the cost of the Indian cultivator. "India must be able" the witness emphasised, "to stand on her own legs to produce finer counts." If the Sukkur Barrage Scheme materialised successfully, India would soon develop her cotton crop to be self-sufficient regarding production and supply of cotton for finer counts.

Chairman:—In other words you want India to be entirely self-sufficient?

Witness:—Certainly; India should herself supply all her needs. There is nothing in that suggestion. India used to do it. It is an historical fact. He added that India even used to export her textiles.

PRODUCTION OF FINER COUNTS

Mr. Subba Rao:—You said that it is possible to produce all finer counts in India, because in the coming years you will get better cotton. How long will it take to materialise?

Mr. Parekh:—It may take about 10 years.

Mr. Subba Rao:—So, during these 10 years will you carry on the finer counts with imported cotton from America or will you wait till the time you produce better cotton?

Mr. Kasturbai:—I will carry on the finer counts with imported cotton.

Replying to another question by Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. Kasturbhai said that a change from the lower counts to 30 or 40 counts would require a good deal of the new machinery. As to the time required for the adjustment, he thought, that depended upon the extent of protection they got. If the industry got a reasonable protection it could speed up, but if the protection was less it would take more time.

Discussing the question of labels and tickets, the witness said that in some cases manufactured goods were sent with the tickets of merchants. The middlemen were often anxious to conceal the place of manufacture of their goods. That accounted for the absence of any organisation in Ahmedabad for the prevention of infringement of particular tickets. They had some form of organisation in Bombay. An All-India co-operation in this direction would be very advantageous, but the penalty for infringement was not to be fixed high, as the object of the effort was to offer inducements to co-operation and not for litigation.

Replying to an Ahmedabad speciality in cotton goods, Mr. Kasturbhai said that they used to manufacture a type of heavily sized cloth which was very popular among the poorer classes in the United Provinces Agra and Oudh and the Punjab. Ahmedabad had produced this pattern for 25 years and it had reached quite an excellence in it It was cheap and very durable.

The Board rose for lunch at this stage.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Tariff Board met again yesterday afternoon after lunch, when examination of the members of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association was resumed. The examination mainly pertained to the financial condition of the Ahmedabad mills, the profits and the proportional wages to the labourers etc. The owners were not ready with the data of the wages relatively from 1914 to 1926, when they were asked for it, but informed the Board that in the year 1914 the average wage of a worker stood at about Rs. 24 whereas it had now about doubled. On the profit side the mills were not showing good gains and there had been a steady deterioration in that direction and the profit was not as it should be in proportion to the extent of Capital involved in the industry.

Questioned by Mr. Subba Rao Mr. Kasturbhai rebutted the statement that the Ahmedabad mills employed the relatives of the owners at fancy salary as without foundation. He, however, said that as far as his knowledge on the matter went, only about half a dozen mills employed the owners' relatives on salaries ranging from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/- per month.

INDIAN HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

Questioned as to what the Ahmedabad Mill Owners thought about protecting the Indian Hosiery industry from Japanese Competition, Mr. Kasturbhai replied that his knowledge on the matter did not go far enough, but he thought that it should be given protection.

At yesterday's sitting of the Tariff Board concluded the day's sitting.

BELGIAN LOAN IN ENGLAND

BRITISH PORTION OVERSUBSCRIBED

RUGBY, Oct. 28.

The subscription lists for the British portion of the Belgian Stabilisation Loan were opened this morning and closed at a quarter past nine owing to oversubscription. The amount was £7,250,000 in seven per cent sterling bonds, which were offered at the price of ninety-four. These terms proved distinctly attractive. The total amount of the Belgian Loan is equivalent to one hundred million dollars. The sterling portion is actually £8,500,000 but £1,250,000 are reserved for issue in Amsterdam. Fifty million dollars have been issued in the United States and 32,000,000 francs are to be issued in Switzerland and 9,000,000 kroner in Sweden.—B. O. W.

BELGIAN LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Belgian loan was immediately oversubscribed.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL JUSTICE AND EQUALITY UNDER SWARAJ.

PT. MOTILAL'S MESSAGE TO MADRAS VOTERS.

MADRAS, October, 27.

Mr. Satyamurti who returned to Madras to-day from his tour in the U. P. and Punjab has brought a message to the voters of Madras from Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Pandit is glad that Madras returned unopposed four Swarajists to the Assembly and five to the local Council. The Pandit says that the Congress is absolutely a non-communal organisation standing for communal justice, and communal equality under Swaraj and appeals to the Madras voters to return Congress candidates in large numbers to the Assembly and the local Council.—A.P.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP RESULTS.

LONDON, October 28.

The Jockey Club Cup has resulted as follows:—Bongrace (seven to one) first Glommen (thirteen to eight) second: The Wolf (seven to one third: Five ran. Won by a neck. Two lengths separated the second and third....Reuter's Special Service

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

"STAND BY CONGRESS."

SWARAJ PARTY'S ELECTION MEETING.

The speaker at the public meeting held on Wednesday night at the premises of Narnarayan Mandir, Zaver Baugh, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, included Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Purushottam Tricumdas, Mohanlal Desai and Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, while Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

THREE CLASSES OF CANDIDATES

Mr Nariman who first addressed the meeting, said that of the several candidates there were three classes. Some treated the Councils as tea-clubs of a good pastime engagement, while others sought entry into them for personal gains and favours; there was yet the third group of real workers who sought entry into the Councils to serve the public interests and it was up to the voters to send them, and them alone as their representatives.

He also asked the voters not to be led away by the tide of communalism and exercise their votes to serve communal interests. The vote, Mr. Nariman continued, was a great civic duty and in the exercise of it they had to perform a civic responsibility of no mean importance, and, therefore, if any consideration of favour or ogligations influenced the voters to misuse the power they possessed in the vote, they would be doing great harm to the Public.

Questions of public concern, like the Back-Bay question were to be dealt with, in the next Councils and Assembly and if the voters did not send as their representatives, men who had pledged to serve them without fear or favour they would have to be sorry for it. They could not forfet Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, whose presence in the Legislative Assembly would be very important.

NEED OF A PEOPLE'S PARTY

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas deploring the existence of Mushroom parties and their unedifying attack of the only body which refused to bend its knees before the Government, said that the need of the hour was only a people's party. He referred to the achievements of the Swaraj Party and concluded by saying that the Responsivists, after all the crushing evidences of the various Moderate ex-Ministers before the Muddiman Inquiry Committee, were willing to work the Reforms, and accept offices and Ministerships. He, therefore, asked the voters to cast their votes only after mature consideration.

The third speaker to address the audience was Mr. Mohanlal Desai, and he referred to the high record of service which Mr. Nariman had done, in unearthing the Back-Bay Scandals and his unwavering stand before the Mears Committee. Even Mr. J. B. Patel, a rival candidate from the same constituency as Mr. Nariman, had himself said that the voters could not in any case fail to send Mr. Nariman to the Council. The other two Congress candidates, Messrs. B. T. Desai and Purushottam Tricumdas were all willing workers of the nation, eager to serve and unflinching fighters for the public good.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Speaking about the Assembly elections Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that Mr. Jamnadas' achievements in the last Assembly as a stern opponent of the Government in the interests of the country were known to all, and that was sufficient qualification to entitle him for solid support.

The meeting of the night, said Mr. Vithaldas Govindji, was a remembrance of the ninth of November when the voters to the Legislative Council would be required to perform a great duty. The voters had to consider before that what all programmes they had before them and which weighed most in favour of the country, and then record their considered judgment in voting The Swarajists had already borne the brunt of bureaucratic disfavour, and still they stuck to their guns determined to fight to the end. The voters' duty was, therefore, clear that the Swarajists should be elected by a majority to represent them in the Legislatures

The President in widing up the proceedings explained what the Congress stood for and why the Swarajists, the Congress Party, refused to have anything to do with the present system of Government. Out of the 115 crores of income, to the Government by taxation the country derived the benefits of only about 10 or 12 crores, the rest being spent on maintaining an expensive system of administration for the protection of foreign interests. If they (the voters) stood for the freedom of Hindustan, then they should vote for Congress candidates and none else.

The meeting terminated at a late hour in the night.

HOW TO WIN SWARAJ.

APPEAL TO VOTERS TO SUPPORT CONGRESS.

A well-attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party on Thursday night at Lal Baugh Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presided.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla who first addressed the meeting asked the voters to discriminate between the different programmes that were put before them and to exercise their vote in favour of the best deserving candidates. The Congress at the present time was attacked from all sides, by numerous parties. Under such a threatening circumstance it was the duty of the voters to rise to the occasion. After referring to the clash of parties and the divergent programmes he continued that Dadabhoy Naoroji who believed in the justice of the British people and therefore followed the course of moderation had at last at the Calcutta Congress to declare his faith in Swaraj.

The Congress was the only party with a direct stiff programme of work for winning Swaraj and it alone would survive and stand forth triumphantly. The other parties, as soon as the elections would be over, die away like the South Sea bubbles.

Swaraj, concluded Mr. Ginwalla, was never attained by petitions or moderation, but they must fight for its attainment. If they were true to the nation, the National Congress, then it was the duty of the voters to return Congress candidates at the top of the polls.

Mr. Rajooji drew the attention of the audience to the manifesto that the non-Brahmins of Maharashtra had issued, published in the "Navakal." The manifesto declared, the decision of the non-Brahmins never to fight on communal lines in future and according their full support to the Congress.

DRAIN OF INDIA'S MONEY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also commended the manifesto. He then spoke of the Congress programme and the duty of the electors. He also referred to the financial ruin entailed by the foreign domination. The Swaraj Party and the Congress sought to end that sort of drain of the taxpayer's money. In concluding his speech he challenged any one to show that the Government of India Act gave the people any real power and control over the purse.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Khadilkar said that the Congress had now undertaken to work in the Councils and had chalked out a definite course of action in the legislatures as embodied in the Cawnpore resolution. Those who stood by that programme were the real Congressmen and they alone represented the Congress. He therefore appealed to the voters to vote for the Congress.

The meeting then dispersed.

LALA LAJPATRAI AT KHANDWA.

WARM RECEPTION GIVEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, Oct. 28.

Lala Lajpatrai accompanied by prominent members of the C. P. Hindustani Independent Congress Party visited Khandwa on the 27th instant Lalaji was given a warm reception and the municipal address was presented to him in the evening. He paid visits to the local girls school, Arya Samaj and other places.

A public meeting was held at which Lalaji spoke for an hour his main theme being the criticism of the Swaraj party to which he himself belonged in the last legislatures. His speech over, he was asked to explain certain facts by Pandit Rajvaidyaji, and Pandit Londhe, editor "Deshbandhu," Lalaji could not impress the audience with his reply and said that his party men had their own failings

The president, Pandit Biharilalji Dadhich, summed up the proceedings and exhorted the audience to weigh the arguments of both the parties and then make their decision. The people here hold Lalaji in high regard. It was unfortunate that Lalaji should associate himself with a party when people regard him above party Lalaji and his party left Khandwa on the 28th. Congress leaders are expected here shortly.

NO OFFICES UNDER PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

MR. ABHYANKER'S FIGHTING SPEECH AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, October 27.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, Mr. Abhyankar addressed a large non-Brahmin audience last night and exhorted them not to mix politics with communalism. He said that the Indian National Congress made no distinction between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, as it was open to all and looked after the interests and welfare of all communities.

Criticising the manifesto of the non-Brahmins, he said that he differed mainly on the question of accepting office and Government jobs because, under the present constitution, non-Brahmins as well as Brahmins could not do any good for their countrymen. Concluding he appealed, while agreeing with some of the good items of their programme, which included the Congress resolution to support the Congress candidates, to maintain the honour and prestige of that central organisation of India.—A. P.

DR. PARANJPYE'S VISIT TO THANA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 10.

Yesterday evening, at about 5-30 p.m., Dr. R. P. Paranjpye had been here in connection with his election campaign and had an informal talk with the graduates and some local pleaders at Rao Bahadur Bhagwat's place.

GOOD CONGRESS PROSPECTS.

Mr. Ratilal of West Berar Congress Election Board wires from Akola dated 27th October, as under:—

Vir Wamanrao addressed a meeting of 2,000 people yesterday in Shriram Theatre. The house was packed to overflowing. A local pleader Mr. Samel was in the chair.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe in his opening speech refuted allegations made against the Congress Party by Messrs. Pannalal and Aney who had recently addressed sparsely attended Responsivists' meetings.

PERPETUATING SLAVERY OF MOTHERLAND.

Vir Waman Rao lucidly enunciated the difference between the Congress and the Responsivist parties and explained how, knowingly or unknowingly, the Responsivists were playing in the hands of the bureaucracy. He gave apt quotations from Mahabharata and holy books and the general feeling is that even in Akola, the citadel of the Responsivists, the success of the Congress candidate, Mr. Gole appears to be a settled fact.

Vir Wamanrao attended the same night another function at Navabpura. The voters in that locality promised him full support for the Congress candidate to Mr. Gole.

MILK PASTEURISING IN CALCUTTA.

VICEROY TO OPEN NEW BUILDING

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

It is likely that His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Calcutta in December will formally open the big milk pasteurising station built in Bowbazar Street, by the Co-operative Milk Union with a view to improving the milk supply of the city and meeting the demand for pure milk. The construction of the building has been completed, and it has been fitted up with upto-date scientific plant which is the biggest in the East with a capacity of pasteurising 500 maunds of milk in two hours. The Union has introduced sealed bottles instead of tin cans and has ordered for a machine which will automatically fill 2000 bottles per hour.—A. P.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ON TRIAL

DELHI, Oct. 27.

Criminal proceedings under sections 186 and 504 of the I. P. C. have been launched against Shankerlal, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, for obstructing the police in the discharge of their duties during the recent Ramlila celebration in Delhi. The hearing of the case has been fixed for November 10th before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate.—A. P.

INTER UNIVERSITY BOARD

GOVERNMENT'S GRANT

The Secretary of the Inter-University Board, India, states that the Government of India are pleased to sanction the following grants from Central Revenues to the Inter-University Board:—

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,000 in 1926-27 towards the preparation and publication of the Indian Universities' Handbook and an annual recurring grant of R1,000 in 1926-27 and subsequent years for keeping the handbook up to date.

CRACKER SENSATION

EXPLOSION CAUSES INJURY TO SIX PERSONS

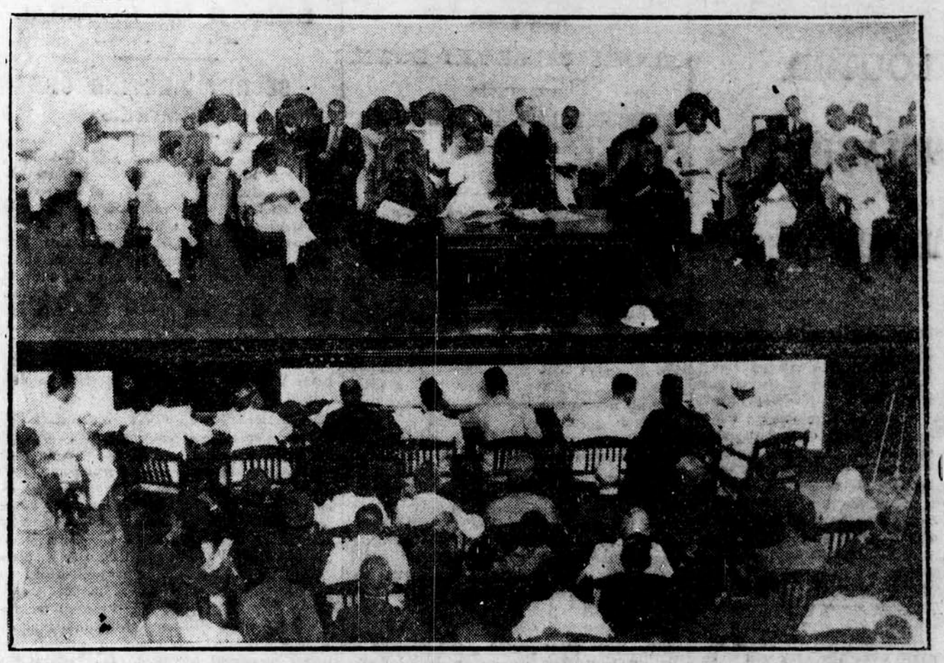
CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

A great sensation was caused last night in the northern quarter of the city in the vicinity of Nakhoda Mosque, when a throw-down bomb or cracker was reported to have exploded, resulting in six persons being injured.

It is stated that after the last prayer was over in the mosque at 9 p.m., the Mahomedans came out on to the road in front when a bomb or cracker dropped in the midst of the crowd. The Police, on being informed, soon arrived on the scene and removed three injured to a hospital, whence they were discharged last night. It is not yet known how and from where the cracker could have been hurled. Police inquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

Mr. W. T. W Baker, I.C.S., acts as Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court for four months from 8th November 1926.

A RUINOUS RATIO



"Chronicle" Photo.

An impressive demonstration of the public opposition against 1s. 6d. ratio recommended by the Currency Commission was given on Wednesday when the citizens of Bombay passed unanimously resolutions protesting against the iniquitous proposal Sir Victor Sassoon who presided is seen addressing the huge meeting.

MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION FUND.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A grand benefit performance will take place on Sunday 31st October at 10 a.m. at Cinema Majestic, by the courtesy and sympathy of Messrs. Abdulla Hossein and Ardeshir Seth.

Mussalmans of India still continue to be the most backward of all races in the world and the cause lies at their own doors. Their policy towards their women is extremely prejudiced and narrow, if educational institutions exist for Muslim girls, they provide meagre and inadequate instruction, and a most inefficient ignorant

G. S. A.

Mrs. Shafi Tyabji, President of the Third Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Conference.

staff controls the destiny of the future mothers, particularly in Bombay. Drastic reorganization is pleaded strongly to bring about a healthier prospect for a sounds sensible race of Muslims in future

I appeal most earnestly to all the Mussalmans to patronize the Show, and not permit a single seat in the theatre to be captured by other communities who are always so willing to help the cause of the weak. Please come and flood the house and contribute your little bit towards the most needed cause. Prominent Muslims will speak.

ATIYA BEGUM.

ASTRONOMICAL RESEARCH.

CORRECTING WORLD'S LONGITUDE.

RUGBY, Oct. 26.

Scientists at Greenwich and at many other observatories throughout the world are this month and next, conducting a series of experiments under the auspices of the International Astronomical Union for verification or correcting the world's longitude measurements, by means of wireless telegraphy. Time signals specially designed for accurate clock comparison, are being issued thrice daily from stations at Washington, Honolulu, Saigon, Bordeaux and Dissy and these will be recorded with time of clocks at co-operating observatories. The scheme of which these experiments form a part, provides for a periodical repitition of signals in order to explore the possibilities as to the movement of the earth's crust and to obtain other scientific data.—B. O. W.

GOVERNCEENT AND BACK BAY

(Continued From Previous Page.)

backward and untouchable classes. One can excuse him for such absurdity in his evidence owing to the heat of his blood. The more serious thing in his evidence is the hesitation and the denial by him to produce and disclose any correspondence whether private or official between himself and the Secretary of State. No such correspondence can be ever private or personal in matters of the administration. When such an enquiry is held by the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, is it not the duty of the ex-Governor who was in charge of the affairs of this Presidency to prove his *bona fides* by placing all the matters, private or official, before the public and exonerate himself from the blame, which, according to him, were merely bazar rumours. He ought to have falsified these things by disclosing every single letter that he had with him The responsibilities of the higher officers are in proportion higher and the argument of not disclosing such correspondence is improper in itself. I will put him the question whether he was the responsible officer of the Crown or whether he was responsible to none? The issue raised by Baron Lloyd seems to be that he is responsible to none. He must remember that the higher the position he occupies, the greater the responsibilities he carries with him. How can we believe that there must be any political consideration in a purely financial scheme of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. There could not be any conceivable political considerations in such correspondence, and his hesitation in disclosing all the correspondence creates very strong suspicions against him. He only is prepared to take responsibilities for his subordinates in words. Is he going to make good any part of the losses that are heaped on this Presidency? He in his evidence again argues that he is not prepared to deal with the technical matters and again inspite of his ignorance of the technical part of the scheme he says that the success of the scheme is certain Can any sane man rely on such assurances? His development folly has cost a further taxation of 95 lacs of rupees per year with the corresponding advantage of a heavy debt and the continued heavy interest charges and the maintenance charges for such foolish scheme. From his evidence, it is quite clear that he rushed in to the whole scheme without considering any part of the commercial side.

The report was then put to vote and was unanimously adopted.

The question of co-opting members to the Committee of the chamber was then discussed but the discussion was postponed for a month.

(The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

KIDDERPORE COOLY DEATH CASE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The trial commenced to-day before the Police Magistrate of Alipore of the case in which J. Kitchener, foreman of King George Dock, Kidderpore, was prosecuted on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder for alleged causing the death of a cooly named Manglu Ahir. The doctor who held the postmortem examination described the wounds on the body of the deceased and said death, in his opinion, was due to some of the injuries which might have been caused by fall or by contact with blunt substance. Jhagru, a dock cooly, deposed that he noticed the accused fisting, slapping and kicking the deceased who fell down into the dock. Witness and other coolies came to the assistance of the deceased. Before the assault the accused reprimanded the deceased for idleness. Four other coolies corroborated Jhagru. The accused denied the charge. The hearing was adjourned till 9th November.—A.P.

Mr. Jinarajadasa, Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, has received a cable from Dr. Annie Besant that her plans for returning to India in December have been changed. Dr. Besant will be staying in California and the date of her arrival in India is uncertain J. Krishnamurti also will be staying in California.

MORE HURRICANE DISASTERS.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF "CALCUTTA".

THE 'VALERIAN' TRAGEDY.

RUGBY, Oct. 27.

Bravery displayed by two naval officers was mainly responsible for the saving of the cruiser "Calcutta," from a fate similar to that which overtook the sloop "valerian," during Bermudas hurricane on Friday last. The "Calcutta" which is of four thousand tons ras lying at her moorings in naval dockyard when the full force of the hurricae fell upon her. In two minutes twentyseven of her twentyeight hawsers parted and her position was perilous. Lt. Roskill of H. M S "Wistaria" and sub Lieut. Alershankey of the H. M. S. "Capetown immediately downed; lifebuoys and in the terrific wind swam out to "Calcutta" with the lines. The Crew hauled more hawsers on board and the vessel was saved.

Nineteen survivors of the "Valerian" are making good progress The Latest telegrams indicate that "Valerian" foundered when within one hour of safety. Had weather moderated she would have made for Bermuda, but when off southern extremity of Hamilton Island she was struck. The crew took to the rafts as the vessel turned turtle but owing to heavy seas only nineteen of the total complement of one hundred and four were saved.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

ONLY TURKO-PERSIAN TREATY

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Persian Minister in London has received a telegram from the Persian Government stating that there is no truth in the report of the conclusion of the treaty of security between Persia, Turkey, Russia and Afghanistan. No discussions whatever have occurred with regard to any such treaty between these Governments, but the Turko-Persian treaty of amity and security has recently seen concluded.—Reuter

RECEPTION TO DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES

On behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association the Speaker as joint president of the United Kingdom branch gave a reception to-night to the delegates to the Imperial Conference and also to the visiting members of the Dominion Parliaments. The reception was preceded by a dinner at the House of Lords to delegates to the Conference by the executive of the Empire Parliamentary Association—Reuter.

AMERICAN COMES FIRST WITH INSIGHT

RUGBY, Oct. 28.

Mr. Maconber, an American oil magnate, won the Cambridgeshire—the big autumn handicap—with Insight, the second which started at odds 50|1. Mrs. Carthew's Bulger was second and M. Baussae's Asterus third. Mr. Maconber won the same race last year with Masked Marvel.—B. O. W.

NAVAL MISSION TO GREECE.

RUGBY, Oct. 26.

The British Government, at the request of the Greek Prime Minister General Kondylis, has agreed to send a new naval mission to Greece.—B. O. W.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

(Continued From Page 6.)

on more than one occasion before he laid down the reins of his office as a Viceroy. If I mistake not, even Lord Birkenhead, in a speech that he delivered not very long ago admitted that there had been great improvement in this direction; yet we are told that he is willing, generously and in no niggardly spirit, to respond, but the propitious moment has not yet arrived. It is the attitude of Government, which gives ground to the people of India to distrust their assurances and promises. If Government had appointed the Royal Commission as recommended by the Minority of the Muddiman Committee, in March 1925, the situation in India would have been quite different to-day.

NEW PROBATIONARY CIVILIANS.

Messrs. Sambhajirao Appasaheb Ghatge, B.A., LL.B., Tukaram Mahadev Chaudhari, B.A., and Hameed Khan Ameer Khan, B.A., have been appointed probationers under the Bombay Civil Service Rules and to place them under the orders of the Collectors of West Khandesh, Surat and Dharwar, respectively.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta and the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi at the Turf Club House, Poona, on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

WHY I BECAME CHRISTIAN???

FURORE IN WESTERN WORLD.

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN CREATES SENSATION.

"YOUNG HINDU'S" REMARKABLE TALENTS.

MEANING OF HINDU PHILOSOPHY.

The Sixth International Congress of Philosophy held its meetings at Harvard University (U.S.A.) from September 13 to 17. There were two Indian delegates, namely, Dr. Das Gupta, of Presidency College, Calcutta, and Professor S. Radhakrishnan, of whose good work I have had occasion to write in previous letters. Papers were read by both of them and by Dr. Glasenapp (of the University of Berlin) at various sectional meetings on "Indian Thought," and Professor Radhakrishnan was also invited to address the General Session on "Philosophy and Civilisation," along with some of the leading savants of America, France and Italy, writes London correspondent of "the Hindu."

An impression of the effect produced by Radhakrishnan' address will be gathered from the follow ng summary, the substance of which is taken from the "Boston Globe" (I am not responsible for the American journalese):—

No sooner had the prolonged applause of the audience died down (following an address by Professor Dewey) than a Hindu philosopher, professor S. Radhakrishnan of the University of Calcutta, tall, dark-skinned and slender, with Oriental tunic and turban, continued in even more vigorous terms the criticism of a 'fact-ridden" world. Speaking perfect English without manuscript, Professor Radhakrishnan went through all the institutions of modern man, from the family to international relations, and scathingly denounced them for their dependence on science without reflection.

Now making the capacious audience roar with laughter at a witty reference to the instability of marriage in the Western world, and then holding it so silently attentive that the creaking of a chair sounded large, Professor Radhakrishnan called upon peoples everywhere to develop the capacity to draw aside from the whirl of events, periodically, and discover what they mean.

Expressing pleasure at having heard Professor De wey, who, he said, looms in the Orient as an important philosopher, the Hindu declared that "the scientific invasion is universal." He said that it has penetrated India and is upsetting traditions and standards without having formulated any to take their place.

Making the audience chuckle at his sarcastic reference to "philosophy as a discussion of essences and sensations" and as "the doctrine of subsistence and essences in current logic and epistemology," thereby paraphrasing or repeating the very titles listed in the programme for discussion by various divisions of the Congress, Prof. Radhakrishnan stated with emphasis that it is not that kind of philosophy the world needs.

RADHAKRISHNAN'S SATIRICAL DARTS.

The "Boston Globe" proceeds:—

Some in the audience were plainly dumbfounded at this casting of satirical darts at the nomenclature and classification used by Western philosophers. Professor Radhakrishnan seemed to delight in it. Obviously extemporizing as he went along but with a quick and profound facility that brought expressions of amazement from members of the audience, he reacted instantly to the mood of the audience, and with his hands stuck under his tunic across his stomach, he learned toward the upturned faces and gave them one flashing criticism after another.

With intense fervour in his strong voice, he insisted that what the world needs is a philosophy that will embrace 'a whole spiritual outlook" for all the peoples of the world. 'The attitude of my religion is right, not yours; my race is greatest, not yours; my nation is the greatest, not yours, must be relinquished," he declared.

Prof. Radhakrishnan, illustrious Philosopher, who is a Professor in the Calcutta University.

With the utmost simplicity, he described the Hindu principle of the oneness and wholeness of the universe, and the Hindu practice of periodic retirement from the seething world, so that the mind can reflect upon life, looking at it from the outside, and can establish a personal spiritual poise and strength. Urging the Hindu philosophy as a solution for the pressing problems of to-day, he concluded that the fulfilment of that philosophy requires great discipline and self-sacrifice.

Even greater applause than followed Professor Dewey's address greeted Professor Radhakrishnan. He half rose from his chair two or three times to acknowledge it. After the meeting there was a buzz of admiring comment about him.

Professor Radhakrishnan has been visiting almost all the universities in the Eastern States, including Harward, Columbia, Cornell Philaadelphia, Yale Princetoe in addition to the women's colleges and theological seminaries. He leaves New York on the 19th. October reaching London on the 26th. He is due to arrive in Bombay on the 12th. November.

COCOANUTS AT THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

One of the most important garden crops of the Bombay Presidency, especially in the Konkan side is the cocoanut crop. A hundred useful articles made from the cocoanut tre eare now being exhiblted by the Agri-Horticultural Society, Bombay at the District Agricultural Show at Poona. The most important exhibit of these is a sixfeet shed made entirely of cocoanut leaves and wood of cocoanut tree. This shed is exactly of the type built by the cultivators. Beside this there are 80 more different articles made entirely of cocoanut tree products which are of almost daily use among the cultivating population in the villages. All these useful products justify the name 'Kalpa Vriksha" given to this tree by the Hindus who even worship it on occasion.

WHY I BECAME CHRISTIAN???

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle held on Sunday last, under the auspices of the various public associations in the town, resolutions were unanimously passed (1) resenting the tone and inconsiderateness of the language by the collector of the suburban district in describing the attitude of the suburban residents towards the question of Local Self-Government, in his report and recommendations to the Government of Bombay on this subject; (2) protesting against the decision of the Government of Bombay to include Vile Parle in the proposed joint Municipality of Adheri in spite of the unanimous public opinion in favour of a separate Municipality, expressed several times in public meetings and supported by an unanimous resolution of the suburban District Local Self-Government Conference held at Bandra in 1925; (3) declaring that the people still remain unconvinced as to the necessity for a joint Municipality by a total absorption in Andheri of the other suburbs and their existing Self-Government institutions. The Vile Parle Local Self-Government Committee appointed in 1925 has been directed by the meeting to take further steps in the matter including a deputation to wait upon the minister or member in charge of the Local Self-Government Department.

MAMMOTH MOTOR SHOW.

THE HANDY "AUSTIN."

GROWING DEMAND FOR SMALL CARS.

RUGBY, Oct. 26.

A motor car boom in the coming year is predicted by those who have studied the results of the first few days of the Motor Show at Olympia. The magnitude of the crowds that have already visited the Exhibition far exceeds that of any former show. Over 43,000 attended on Saturday and yesterday, although the entrance price was raised to five shillings, over 25,000 people paid for admission. Buying has been on an immense scale, particularly at the stands of moderate priced cars. But business done in the more expensive machines has also been relatively heavy. New six cylinder models are in great demand.

The suggestion made by the Australian Prime Minister that British manufacturers did not sufficiently study the needs of the overseas markets is likely to result in increased attention being given to these markets. But the rapid expansion in the export trade in motor is already encouraging. For example 2000 Austin cars were exported in 1903. In the following year the figure was 4,000. Last year it was 10,000 and on the basis of the first four months, 16,000 should be exported during the present year.—B. O. W.

SURAT DISTRICT CANDIDATES

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 26.

The problem for the intelligent voter in the Surat District scarcely exists. The three candidates, who seek the sufferage of the constituency, for the two seats in the Council, leave, despite the confusion and excitement natural to the electioneering campaign and discussions, a distinct impression on the minds of those who have studied or can study the record of their past services. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, Mr H. B. Shivdasani and Mr Ganiayalal N. Desai, the three candidates, all of them have entered the contest as independent candidates. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai began, as most of the Rao Bahadurs begin, his public career as a Government nominee.

His actions on such important questions of permanent and vital interest to the agriculturists, as the Village Panchayat, the Cotton Transport Act, Assessment of Land Revenue easily show the usual mental bent of the Rao Bahadur. The Rao Bahadur certainly did not plead for the rights of the cultivator when he approved of the divisions in the Surat District evidently proposed not in the interest of the cultivators or cotton growers. He was against the extension of universal franchise and the democratic element in the formation of the Village Panchayat

MR. SHIVDASANI

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's wide popularity in the District is, on the other hand, a natural consequence of his courageous attitude during the passive resistance days of the N. C. O movement and of the work he has done in the Council. He fought well and with effect on the question of the Cotton Transport affecting the District.

A FRIENDS OF THE RYOT

Mr. Ganaiyalal N. Desai has been known for his deep study and experience of the rural problems affecting the prosperity of the cultivating villager. Mr Shivdasani's able advocacy for the right of the cultivator in the Council was greatly facilitated and rendered successful by Mr. Desai's equally effective work outside the Council. This would have been impossible but for the long and continued fight Mr. Desai has been accustomed to conduct for a number of years in the interest of the cultivator. His work as a member of the District Local Board has been distinguished by his leadership of the opposition against the bureaucratic element in the Board, his resolution about the Village Panchayat which pleads in unequivocal terms for the rights of the inarticulate cultivator and covers almost every item of village improvement, administration and finance, his refusal to allow the Government to escape financial responsibility for rural education and his advocacy of a systematic plan for thanks and roads in the villages. Mr. Desai has been, it may be mentioned, a very keen student of rural administration, village economics and finance.

His Excellency Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood held a review of troops on October 27 at Shillong.

The Mysore Government accepted the resolution in the Representative Assembly recommending the appointment of a Labour Commissioner to look after the interest of the employers and employed as has been done in Bombay and Madras in view of the fact that new and large industries have been increasing and labour conditions are in an unsettled state in Mysore.

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MR. SATYAMURTI & RESPONSIVISTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I feel sorry that Mr. Satyamurti after his triumphant victory, should indulge in fallacious reasoning and half-truths regarding the Responvists. I beg to point out some of them.

Where is response from Government to the national demand, Mr. Satyamurti asks. The implication is why then talk of Responsive Co-operation? Our reply to this is if there is no response from Government, how is it possible for Swarajists to offer themselves for election? Is it not humiliation to walk in after having walked out? For walking in Mr. Satyamurti's authority is Pandit Nehru's speech. That is his response. The Government of India Act islany day greater than Pandit Motilal's 'walk out' speech and, therefore, the Responsivists attach greater value to it. If the Swarajists avail, themselves of the response of the Government of India Act in the matter of offering themselves for election, why should not the response for Ministerships under the very Act be taken advantage of The Responsivists propose to make full use of the said response under the constitution for national advance. It is a pity that Mr. Murti is using the word response ambiguously and promiscuously throughout.

Responsivists are not office-seekers. An M. L. C. is as much an officer under the constitution, as a Minister is Mr. Murti should know that one Minister can do more harm than ten M. L. Cs. can do good.

If all prominent Responsivist leaders become Ministers, Mr. Murti gratuitously assumes, who is to carry on the battle for Swaraj? Our answer is Mr. Satyamurti himself. He should do well to know that all prominent leaders of R. C. Party, unlike there brothers of the Liberal party, are standing for the Assembly and there is no question of their becoming Ministers. Mr. Murti's anxiety is, therefore, baseless. We assure Mr. Murti that the Responsivists are not going to be Ministers except for national advance and self-government. The Ministers of a popular party are always under the constitutional control of that party which, in its turn, is rooted in principles making for nation's will. Mr. Murti need not therefore, worry about the future of the R. C. Party.

Mr. Murti speaks of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar as anti-Congress leaders. May I remind him that to be leaders of a minority party within the Congress is no sin nor crime Mr. Satyamurti himself was a minority leader of the Congress three years back and who knows what will become of him three months hence? Majorities are often wrong and minorities are seldom so. If yesterday's minority is to-day's majority, who knows to-day's majority will be to-morrow's minority. I resent the expression anti-Congress as applied to R. C. Os. Was Mr. Satyamurti anti-Congress at and after Gaya?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

THE CONGRESS AND RESPONSIVISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was amused at the long letter appearing in your paper yesterday over the signature of Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe a Corporator in the Bombay Municipality. One fails to understand what policy he would subscribe to. To him both the Swarajists and the Responsivists' policies are suicidal. He must be admired for his unwillingness to be a party to the failure of either policy. This policy becomes an armchair politicians which he is not. He is an active member of the Bombay Municipality. If he disapproves of the Swarajist's policy any logical mind would expect him to favour the Responsive policy. Mr. Sahasrabudhe, however, does not understand Responsivism when he says that Responsivists are going to work Councils as a "Faith." I would tell him that the Responsivists are taking to their present policy as a matter of sheer necessity under the present political situation. How can a reasonable man, after the total failure of the N. C. O. movement, advise another reasonable man to follow it? Especially when in the second paragraph of his letter he admits "the unfortunate failure of the N C.O. battle at Bardoli." His misdescription of the Responsivist type is worthy of an ignoramus. Certainly we are living in an age when we cannot respect much less idolize persons who have proved to be grand in their failures. Respect for the person cannot create respect for his opinions if they are useless to be followed in the present condition of our country. Mr. Sahasrabudhe must be admired for his extreme love of Swadeshi and Khaddar. He is, however, very far from truth when he says that Responsivists have discarded Khaddar and his assertion of not even 5 per cent. of the Responsivists wearing Khaddar shows him to have been carried off his head by undue regard to sentiment.

He should have understood, that when a political party is advancing a change of front in its fight with the bureaucracy it has got to concentrate all its energies and attention on that and nothing else. Have not the Swarajists also been ignoring Khaddar and their other propaganda while denouncing the acceptance of Ministership as being against the Cawnpore resolution? He is giving himself too much in region of imagination when he attributes hatred of Khaddar to the Responsivist. The sooner he comes down to "terra firma" of facts regarding Responsivism, the better would it be for those who have been longing for an expression of his opinion on current politics. I am sending Mr. Sahasrabudhe a copy of the Responsivist manifesto published at Akola. With a hope that his vision may be clarified before he expresses his opinion on the Responsivist hereafter.—Yours, etc.

RESPONSIVIST.

EDUCATION.

DULL AND CLEVER BOYS.

WHO SUCCEED IN TEST OF LIFE.

Why do we call him dull? There are two kinds. Some boys are slow to make interests of their own and to follow them for themselves. They are of poor vitality, and make but feeble contacts with life These are the really dull boys, torpid and inert, and I have known some "show pupils" among them. They grow up into dull men, states the Bishop of Liverpool, a former headmaster of Rugby.

But there are others to whom we apply the word at school because they do not come up to an average standard of book learning. They may be intelligent in other respects, they may be good at music or painting, they may know well about the music of a motor-car. There are many jobs with which they can do well. But if they do not respond to the stimulus of "school subjects" they must be labelled dullards.

In afterlife this verdict is sometimes reversed. In the work of the world they often show a practical grasp which proves intellectual powes of some sort, and achieve considerable success. They must have found some new chances of development denied to them at school I know not a few distinguished men who were by no means a success in their school-days, but I will not give their names because they might not like it.

I have often wished that some statistician would keep a second of the careers of boys who distinguished themselves at school, say, by winning open scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge. How many of these get First Classes in Honour Schools or Triposes; and what becomes of them afterwards? What do they make of their chances of work and service? What do they contribute?

THE TEST.

..Such a record might teach us something about the relation of success at school to real achievement of any kind later on. And that might possibly help us to consider whether traditional courses and methods and standards are the most production of true ability.

But anyhow the dull boy is still with us, and always will be. What are we to do with him? He is the backbone of many schools, and he stands at the centre of educational method and workmanship. He is the test of the good teacher Anybody who knows anything can teach it to a clever boy, but it takes a really skilled exponent of the art to take the other sort. He ought to be the test of the good school. I would judge a school on its teaching side, not only by its list of "successes," but rather by the number of boys (if I could discover it) who have there made a start in intellectual growth (surpassing not other boys, but themselves) as against the number of those who have not. Every boy has a claim to grow in power of mind and spirit as of body. If that claim remains unsatisfied then his failure is the failure of the school.

When I began to teach I did not know how to do it. I had never learnt. It took me some time (longer than I ought to have taken) to make this discovery. Having made it, I suspected that many of my colleagues were as ignorant of the art as I was. And the result was that not only did we fail to develop the stupid boy but also we were actually manufacturing stupidity.

We poured into them lists of capes and battles and irregular verbs. We tried to make them dissect sentences, and describe words, and gave them long grammatical names to do it with We made them learn "notes" on Shakespeare. We thought it more important that they should answer our questions than that they should ask their own. And when they failed to show any spark of interest in what we set them to remember, we recorded in their reports that they "lacked imagination." What wonder? Our passion for training them in accurate reproduction had destroyed it.

IMPROVED METHODS.

Things are better now than they were then. Most teachers now realise that thoroughness cannot be taught merely by compelling the memory to retain that for which it has no immediate use. It is not enough to provide the boy with a variety of tools, unless we are giving him continual opportunity to handle them for purposes which he can make his own. Mental training must from the first aim at something bigger than accuracy. But we have a long way to travel yet before the dull boy will get his full chance. We shall find it for him through something that he can do (besides remember), and building him up on that.

The boy who is "no good at anything" does not exist. I was confirmed" in this belief by my experience in helping to start and govern a day continuation school. We had been warned by the teachers in the elementary schools that we were going to have great difficulties with the children with whom they had failed. What was the use of trying to continue the education of boys and girls who had proved that they could not be educated? Under an exceptionally able and hopeful headmaster we attacked the problem with faith.

We found that at first backward children remained as dull, inert, passive, and, in some cases, sullen and defiant, as they had been in the elementary school. But after a few weeks spent in an atmosphere which encouraged freedom of expression, and under teachers with real opportunities as well as the ability to watch and study individuals, some tiny piece of capacity could generally be discovered and liberated.

All this needs a great deal more individual attention than in most schools is possible now. Teachers must have opportunity and encouragement to study both while they are being trained and afterwards in their schools the human material on which their art is exercised. When they understand their boys as well as they do their subjects we shall have fewer dull boys at school and fewer dull men in the world.

M. C. C. VISIT TO BOMBAY

SELECTION OF TEAMS

The personal of the Selection Committee, who will select teams to play against the M. C. C. at Bombay has now been announced, and it is composed of the following gentlemen:—

(1) Mr G. C. Phillips (Bombay Gym.)
(2) Mr. H. Visram (Islam Gym.)
(3) Mr. K. G. Pardeshi (Hindu Gym)
(4) Dr. M. E. Pavri (Parsi Gym.)

Mr. Cullen, the Secretary of the Quadrangular Committee will be the ex-officers member of the Selection Committee. Mr Phillips will relinquish his seat on the Committee after the return of Mr. Travers, who is due in Bombay early next month.

The above Committee met at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday (the 25th inst.) for the purpose of selecting players to represent against the M. C. C., and after an interesting discussion which lasted over an hour or so, they have provisionally chosen 15 men for the Parsi-European XI, and 14 men for the Hindu-Mahomedan XI. These names are as follows:-

PARSI-EUROPEAN XI.

(1) F. G. Travers (Capt.), (2) B E. Kapadia (Wicket-keeper), (3) Howlett, (4) R. J. O Meyer, (5) Jamsetjee,)6) Vajifdar (7) Calah, (8) Salter, (9) Capt. Willhams (Secunderabad), (10) D. K. Kapadia, (11) Kalapesi, (12) Taraporewala, (13) Cullen (14) Phillips, and (15) S N. Gandhi.

Of these the first 6 have been definitely selected but the last five places will be filled in from the remaining an candidates at a later stage. It is feared that Kalapesi, who has not been keeping well of late and who is shortly undergoing an operation will not be available throughout the Tournament in which case the attack of Parsi-European XI will greatly suffer. His place is likely to be taken by Taraporewala but he will be a poor substitute as he has done nothing of note in the big matches to deserve a chance. The inclusion of Salter, Capt. Williams, Cullen and Phillips will undoubtedly strengthen the batting of the Parsi-Europeans as all of them are batsmen of repute. In addition to this, Cullen at cover-point will be a valuable asset to the team and it is hoped that he will find a place in the side

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN XI.

(1) P. Vithal (Capt.) (2) J. G Navle (Wicket keeper) (3) Abdus Salam (4) Chandarana (5) Nazir Ali (6) Vazir-Ali (7) C K. Naidu (8) D. E Deodhar (9) Ramji (10) Botawala (11) Gulam Mahomed (Karachi) (12) L. P. Jai (13) S. S. Joshi (14) S. M. Joshi

This combination will be led by the redoubtable Hindu Captain, Mr. P. Vithal. The first 8 named players are certainties but the remaining 3 places will be filled in from the last 5 candidates. Jai and Ramji are moral certainties for the 9th and 10th places, and if S. M. Joshi strikes his old form again he will be a good addition to the team with his slow leg-spinners. Botawala's performances with bat in the last year's Quadrangular Tournament are so good that he merits an inclusion in the team. Looking to the names of players, mentioned above it appears that the Committee have selected two thoroughly representative sides so that the captious critics have little to cavil at their choice The Bombay Presidency XI and the All-India (Indian) XI will be selected in the course of the next few days.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

His eminence Moidul Islam Aga Jalaluddin Alhusaini, editor of "Habul-Matin" reached Calcutta on the morning of the 27th in a wire he thanks the residents, particularly the Muslims, of Bombay and his friends for their cordial reception.

A Khandwa message of the 27th instant says:—

The Independent Congress Party has nominated for election to the Legislative Assembly the following candidates from the Central Provinces Hindi Division:—Dr. Hari Singh Gour, Babu Kunjbehary Lal Agnihotri. The Party is supporting also the candidature of Seth Jamnadas to the Assembly for the C P. Landholders' Constituency. All of the above nominations have been duly accepted after scrutiny.—A. P.

A Madras message says:—"A serious motor accident is reported to have occurred at Saidapet as a result of which ten soldiers of the Lancashire Fusiliers hve sustained serious injuries and have been removed to the St. Thomas Mount Hospital."—A.P.

Fresh nomination papers were filed on October 27 for the seat in the Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta suburbs. There are 5 candidates but the real contest is between Mr. T. C. Goswami (Swarajist) and Mr. Suresh Chunder Bhattacharjee (Responsivist).—A.P.

The Sessions Judge of Gaya delivered judgment in the Marui Bakrid riot case in which twenty-three Mahomedans were charged with murder, rioting and arson. Five accused were acquitted and eighteen were convicted. Two were sentenced to transportation for life each and sixteen to various terms of imprisonment.

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THE FUTURE OF PARSIS.

SIRDAR DASTUR KEKOBAD ON RELIGIOUS REFORMS.

Shams-ul-ulma, Sirdar Dr. Dastur Kekobad, the High-Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan gave a very cordial interview at his residence in Poona to a Representative of "The Chronicle" on the above subject.

"I would say there is a marked improvement in all classes of our community over the last two generations. And I attribute that to education. Morally and socially our community is more advanced to-day than they were fifty years ago. When I was at school, vulgarity in conversation was all the rage not only among schoolboys but even the adults. Even the good-hearted Parsis and Mobeds of those days had no restraint over their language.

"So you think education has made all the difference?" asked our representative. "Education and the refinement it produces," said Dastur Kekobad.

"I will give you an example of the recent marked improvement in one generation of our Parsi brethren in Nargol (a little village in Thana.) What Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir has been to some extent successful in achieving at his village-school in Nargol not only for the school boys but also for the Parsi residents is an instance of the refining influence of education in one generation. The state of our village lads before Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir undertook the question of their education and general moral and social uplift. One may observe the same improvement among our priest-class if not as the result of direct education atleast as the result of improved social surroundings."

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Asked what he thought of the religious instruction the Parsis of the day were being given, the learned Dastur said: "Religious instruction should be given by enlightened scholars. Those who have studied our scripture in the original and know the fundamentals of our religion are the only ones qualified to give religious instruction to our community. There are enlightened Dasturs and Erverds in Bombay who are scholars and linguists, and who have studied our sacred books in the original. These ought to be the religious leaders of the community. In Karachi there is his learned friend Dr. Dhalla. He is satisfied with the religious instruction that is being given in Parsi Schools in Karachi and Poona.

But the need for proper religious instruction to children by enlightened scholars is very great in Bombay. How can there be any enlightened religious feeling where there are no enlightened religious teachers in schools? How can there be any real love for religion when religious instruction is misinterpreted as so much barren doctrine, ritual and superstition?

There are B.A's, M.A's and a L.L.B's in Bombay posing as religious leaders of the Parsis. They are trying to stuff their hearers with superstitions. But when any issue of true religious significance arises before the community they are helpless. They have then, to confess their ignorance of the fundamentals of Zoroastrianism."

Do you believe that if the right religious leaders were found, the Parsi community in its present mood, would appreciate them at their true worth and respond to their leadership?" asked our representative.

FALSE STRESS ON FORMALITIES.

"I believe they would," said the learned Dastur, "as they do in Karachi and Poona". And then he condemned the false emphasis that is being laid by many Parsis on the mere externals of their religion, the mere ceremonials. "I would be the last to say that we should allow the beautiful words of the Prophet to rust without use, but I firmly contend that there is nothing gained by a mere vacuous repetition of the beautiful words without understanding their meaning. Let us certainly keep the original text of our Prophet's words, but do not let us insult his divine teaching by failing to understand even the drift of his words."

This naturally leads to what the Sirdar Dastur calls an undesirable practice inherited from mediaeval times. "Prayer by proxy." "Prayer has a message for the human heart. How can it be made a mere idle convenience by the callous and superstitious? As if the mere recital by proxy —the mere mumbling of words without meaning in your absence by priests hired for the purpose can bring you any salvation. The least that may be expected is the presence of the worshipper. But there are worshippers who believe that by employing priests to mutter incantations in their absence, while they may be at some theatre let us say,—they will win grace and salvation."

"What are your views as to the future of a community that you find in this primitive, religious state?"

"Sermons by laymen and ritualists and prayers by proxy are not going to help the future of our community. The real significance of our symbolical ceremonies must be understood. For instance, school-children might be instructed in the real significance of burning sandalwood in our fire-temples. Prayer must become an expression of the spirit, and an understanding gesture. To send some sandalwood through your servant to be burnt at the temple can have no worth in God's eyes. He is not a jealous tribal god seeking bribes! These are signs of mental degeneration of the times. When we have enlightened religious leaders we shall have taken a step towards real reform."

PARSI CHARITIES.

With regard to the question of Parsi charities, the Dastur Saheb admitted that under certain circumstances it becomes absolutely necessary to give individual help to a deserving case. "But for the rest, why do our women not come forward to do some cooking, or housework? In England all the cooking and housework is done by women. Why are our poor women so loathe to do honest work like that? If our poor women were to come forward for such very necessary jobs there would be no poverty in our community. But our poor have wrong notions of self-respect and would rather beg and starve than do such useful work."

Asked his opinion about suitable outlets of work for Parsis, the Sirdar Dastur said that to the young men of the higher classes he would say "Join the army: use every opening offered to you in the army. The lower classes might profitably look for healthy occupations in the country and suburbs outside the cities.

PROTEST AGAINST FORCED LABOUR.

On Sunday last an extraordinary general meeting of the Government peons and Menial Service Union was held at Hira Bagh, C. P. Tank Road, when Mr. Jhaowala presided. He submitted the correspondence before the meeting that took place between him and Government on the subject of recognition of the Union, and Government has now suggested the alteration of certain rules. Mr. Jhabwala agreed to alter them in the interests of the men and yet though weeks and months had passed away Government was fighting shy of recognition. Messrs. Shitut, Surve and Bhou Bhonsle followed the protest and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"This meeting of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union earnestly requests Government to immediately recognise the Union as the members cannot constitutionally and legitimately submit their grievances to Government, nor do the officials accept the same in the absence of such recognition. The meeting protests against Government's taciturnity over the matter even after all concessions to Government in the matter of alteration of rules and regulations of the Union."

Then, continuing further, Mr. Jhabwala adverted to the practice of forced labour in Government employ and made a scathing remark that when poor peons on religious or social scruples refused to comply with the order of the superiors they were summarily dismissed, He called upon Government to rectify their past errors and issue orders to all subordinates to stop imposing any private or domestic work upon the menials. The following resolution passed.

"This Extraordinary General Meeting of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union protests against the dismissal of peon Daji Ragho who during his service under a Government Official at Thana rightly refused to do the forced labour of the said official and whose repeated representations as well as those of the Union on whose behalf were disregarded by the Collector as well as other officials."

"This meeting earnestly draws the attention of His Excellency Sir Wilson's Government to the above dismissal as the Union apprehends the dismissals of other peons under similar circumstances forced labour being already condemned by Government."

Thereafter two more following resolutions were passed the meeting terminated:—(1) This meeting of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union requests Government that a uniform system of allowance with consolidation pay be brought into force in the New Customs Department as is the practice in other Government offices so as to bring the said department in line with them and establish an impartial scale of payment all throughout; (2) That Rs.500 from the Union's funds be withdrawn and deposited with the Central Bank of India Limited as fixed deposit for 6 months from date.

LABOUR SUPPORT TO MR. GINWALA.

A meeting of the Government Peons and Menials Service Union was held on Sunday last under the president of Mr. Jhabwala at Hira Bagh, C. P., Tank Road, Bombay, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—This meeting of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union unanimously support the candidature of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, to the Legislative Council of Bombay Province and requests labourers all throughout Bombay to support him as a representative of Labour as he has by his selfless endeavour in the interests of the workmen of Bombay proved himself capable of such support.

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"THE HINDU" ANNUAL, 1926.

As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are:—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain: Mr. Rene Guenon, Leon Bazalgette, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe: Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

The Annual will include many highly artistic and valuable coloured and monochrome reproductions illustrative of Indian art and the camera in addition to many specially illustrated articles.

The cover page has been specially designed and will be printed in an arresting range of colours.

Last year in spite of our precaution the rush for the Annual was so great that all the copies were sold out the very next day after publication.

To save disappointment, book your orders at once by remitting Rs. 1/8 per copy.

THE MANAGER
"The Hindu" Office,
100, Mount Road, MADRAS.

'LAW-MAKERS TRANSFORMING INTO LAW-BREAKERS.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S STATEMENT.

POONA, Oct. 26.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee issues the following statement to the press:

"It seems that even the members of the Working Committee do not feel the least hesitation in riding roughshod over all the rules and resolutions in the matter of the coming elections The Congress had not put forth any candidate of its own to contest the seat for Poona City, and its suburbs. But to my utter surprise, one day morning, I read in papers that Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodarshet was adopted as a candidate on behalf of the Congress. I at once wired to the President and the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, to ascertain whether that was a fact The President did not choose to send any reply to my wire. But the Secretary wired to me to say that Rao Bahadur Lallubhai was confirmed on the Election Committee's recommendations. I am not aware of any Election Committee having been constituted for the election of candidates in Maharashtra. I know that the Working Committee authorising Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to form a propaganda committee for the explicit purpose of carrying on the election campaign in Maharashtra, and I learn that the said Committee has been formed by him. If by the Election Committee the Secretary means this Propaganda Committee, then clearly enough, even according to the Working Committee's resolution, the latter has no authority to elect any candidate. If the Election Committee is a body separate and independent of the Propaganda Committee, then the Working Committee has not itself constituted, nor has it authorised any body to constitute any such Committee. In fact, I am not aware even of the existence of such a Committee. Moreover, I was astounded to see the Secretary in his individual capacity exercising the power of confirmation, which, under the A. I. C. C. resolution would be exercised by the Working Committee as such, and not by an individual member thereof. Furthermore, in my opinion, it is positively derogatory to the prestige of the Congress, to accept Rao Bahadur Lallubhai as a Congress candidate, in face of the fact that he has done absolutely nothing for the Congress until now. This is one more instance of how the infection of playing the autocrat is gradually spreading among the responsible leaders of the Congress, and how the law-makers are readily transforming themselves into law-breakers."

Are you rheumatic?

When damp weather sets in, don't expect to be rheumatic! Guard yourself against such risk by strengthening the kidneys. Normally, rich blood circulates throughout the system, repairing and nourishing the tissues, and it is the duty of the kidneys to keep this blood pure.

Overwork, worry or changes in the weather, add to the burden. The kidneys may not be equal to the strain. They fail to filter out from the blood, uric acid and other harmful impurities, which cause backache, lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism.

Don't wait until these complaints develop. Immediately you begin to experience rheumatic twinges, urinary trouble, backache, or other sign of kidney disorder, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and you will soon be well again. Better still, you can prevent kidney trouble by taking an occasional course of Doan's as a precaution.

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in food or drink, such as headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and nervous irritability can be removed promptly by

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WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

MISS WILKINSON M. P. ON LIVING WAGES,

We are all so tired of the cheerful individual who meets every crisis with a hearty "What we want in Socialism, comrades," that any attempt to face up to the problems confronting the Labour Movement in its progress towards the Socialist organisation of society is likely to meet with every encouragement. Such an attempt has been made by the I.L.P. in its programme for a Living Wage, which is offered as a means by which Socialism may be achieved in our time, writes Miss. Wilkinson M. P. in the Daily Herald."

"GO AND GET IT."

Briefly, the scheme appears to be that the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress should immediately appoint a commission who would fix in definite figures what it considers should be a living wage. The trade unions should then be told to go and get it. When the Labour Party takes office its job would be to raise all Government servants to that figure. Then, by a system of family allowances paid for out of the taxation of the rich, and by such changes as it could bring about politically—the nationalisation of banks, insurance, investment, foreign trade, and anything else that seemed suitable—the Labour Government should proceed to create the conditions under which the trade unions could make their demands successfully.

The plan sounds very attractive, but there are a few difficulties that need some further explanation.

To take the wage figure first. On what basis could an amount be arrived at that would enthuse, say, the engine driver or plasterer without being so beyond the imagined reach of the agricultural labourer as to leave him with a scarcely veiled sympathy for our lack of intelligence?

The idea, I understand, is to give "reality" to Socialist propaganda, to relate our theories to the actual experience of the wage earner, Would this method do it? Talk to the engineer about £ 12 a week, and he will answer you in terms of foreign competition. Point out to him the effects of watered capital, excessive overhead charges, the indefficiency of present competitive business methods, and he will listen because he knows you are talking sense. Then why complicate our present propaganda by this hypothetical wage figure which has little relation to anything, and will only lead to endless squabbles about detail.

Supposing that it were possible to get the trade unions to start negotiations on the basis of this demand, how long could it exist as a national standard? Within a few weeks it would have been altered out of all recognition in accordance with the bargaining strength of the different unions, and all kinds of separate compromises necessarily made.

Such a wage could only exist as a national figure by becoming, as the trade board wages now are, a compromise between what the worst circumstanced employers could afford to pay and what the hardest hit workers could afford to stand out for.

I can imagine no greater handicap on a militant trade union than the existence of such a standard which would be quoted against them in every fight and every arbitration proceeding.

'SOCIALISM FIRST"

The advocates of the Living Wage themselves admit that no useful figure could be fixed under the present organisation of industry. Their latest report details a complete scheme of necessary reorganisation and nationalisation. To which the intelligent worker replies, "You mean that you must get Socialism first, and your scheme is a plan for the distribution of the product under a Socialist state. Now tell me how you propose to achieve Socialism."

The authors of the scheme seem to exhibit some confussion of thought at this stage. Desiring the wage figure to be used as a lever to alter things under present capitalist conditions they deal with certain preliminary step that could be taken by a Labour Government in a capitalist system. Only by the nationalisation of the banks could the scheme be operated without immense inflation and the consequent raising of prices.

To attempt to nationalise the banks is to attack the every citadel of capitalist supremacy. The terrific opposition to the taking over of even the bankrupt coal mines would do nothing compared to the storm which capital would raise when the source of its power was to be appropriated by a Labour Government. To achieve that would take no more power than it would take to achieve the transfer of all power to the workers.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

Yet the authors of the scheme proceed to discuss calmly the various steps that would happen after that as though they would still be living in a capitalist state of society. In the pamphlet, "Labour's Road to Power," the author states, "So long as the employing class controls currency and credit and has it in its power to fix prices, it is difficult, by the simple expedient of raising wages, to increase the workers' share of the national income. It is hopeless then to attempt to raise the general standard of life by anything less drastic than a revolution?"

If they imagine that it will take anything less than a revolution to wrest that power from its present holders, I congratulate them on their optimism. How to get power and keep it is the crux of the whole problem. The scheme as outlined in "The Living Wage" would require nothing short of an iron dictatorship of the proletariat to achieve.

I am not complaniing of that account, but if it is seriously put forward as a means of securing power by the ingenious manipulation of Parliament and the trade unions as at present constituted, then I think that the leaders of the I.L.P. are simply veiling from themselves and their followers the central fact of the present struggle.

ADDING TO THE BURDEN.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF INCOME TAX ACT.

The following letter No. T, 1982, dated 4-10-26 was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay re: Taxation Enquiry Committee's recomenmdation to permit preparation and communication of lists of persons liable to income tax by the Income Tax Department to Local authorities:—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 27th. August 1926, No. 5023-F, my Committee are sorry that they cannot approve of the proposal of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in para 250 of their report that Section 54 of the Indian Income Tax Act, XI of 1922, should be amended so as to permit Income-tax officers to draw up lists of persons liable to local taxes, such as a profession tax, and the sums for which they are liable, and to communicate such lists to the authorities responsible for collecting the local taxes. My Committee fear that such methods recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee or otherwise are meant to increase the burden of taxation on the people. My Committee have held the position since the last four or five years that the taxable capacity of the people has long since reached its extreme limit and that it is unwise and inadvisable to levy any further taxation. They recognise that the professed object of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in making this recommendation was that in order to obviate the necessity for a double assessment ,the law regarding secrecy might well be amended so as to permit the Income-tax Officers to draw up lists of such persons and the sums for which they are liable under the local taxation Acts and to furnish these to the authorties responsible for collecting the local taxes. They are afraid, however, that any such modification in the law might be used by local bodies as an easy way of raising money by increasing the burden on the income-tax paying section of the population. They also think it most objectionable that the information confidentially available to the Income-tax Officers should be placed at the disposal of any other authority and urge, therefore, that the confidential nature of Income-tax Returns be maintained inviolate;

A GREAT HINDI POET.

CENTENARY OF RAJA LAXMAN SINGH.

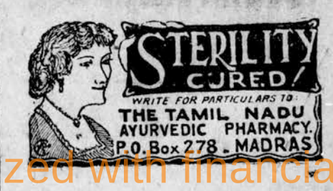
The centenary of Raja Lakshmansingh, the great Hindi poet was celebrated at Agra with great eclact. Lala Kanhaiyalal Poddar who presided on the occasion, delivered a scholarly speech, thanking the organisers for the attempt to keep the memory of Raja Laxmanshinghji alive. He gave quotations from his Sakuntala pointing its beauties. Lala Benarsidas Chaturvedi also delivered a speech on the poet's career. He feelingly appealed to the authorities Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to start work for the Sangrahalaya.

In the end Adhyapak Ramratna made an impressive appeal for funds for the Sabha building. About Rs. 2,000 were promised on the spot.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Mr. Jhabwala, the Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union writes that a proper constitution has been laid out for the same and rules and regulations revised. Also a new Managing Committee has been brought into being and a regular office started at Pherozo Building, (opposite the Prince's Dock) in the office of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union. Thus a successful effort has been made at reviving a moribund Union.

A representation has been forwarded already to the Chairman of the Port Trust to officially recognise the Union and at the last Managing Committee's meeting a list of grivances also was prepared and forwarded to the Chairman to redress the same as well as receive a deputation of the representatives of the same.



"SPORTSMAN" RACE COMPETITION

No Competitor correctly forecasted the result of the "CESAREWITCH" RACE (1st Myra Gray, 2nd Miss Sport, 3rd Templestowe), but the forecasts submitted by the following 13 Competitors have have been adjudicated to be of equal merit:—

Mr. O. Z. Baxter, Town Sergeant, 5, Paltan Road, Chittagong, A. B. Railway.
7683611 Gnr: Bayliss, 1st I.D.A.C.—R.A. Campbellpur, Punjab.
Mr. J. Moniz, Oriental Hotel, Rooms 10-12, Carnac Road, Bombay 3.
Mr. Akkai Shaw, 31-3, Malanga Lane, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.
Mr. T. Cooper, Police Lines, Burdwan, E. I. Rly.
Mr. A. C. Duffield, Wireless Station, Fort, Allahabad.
Mr. Sireshwar Chatterji, M.A., B.L., C/o. Govinda Prasad Datta, Bhowanipur Tobacconist, 65, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, P.O. Bhowanipur, Calcutta.
Miss Betty Soutcher, Allahabad Club, Allahabad, U. P.
Mr. William Griffiths, 13, Grant Street, Calcutta.
Mr. J. Bell, Narayanganj, E. B. Rly.
Mrs. Jane Nicell, C/o. C. A. Everett sc., 2, Secretariat Qrts: Allahabad.
Gnr: P. Philpot, No. 1419610, 12 (M) Battery, R.A., Ambala.
Mrs. Mabel Johnston, 22, Cubbon Road, Bangalore.

Therefore the prize of Rs. 3,000 has been equally divided and each of the above Competitors receives Rs. 231
Referring to No. 6 paragraph in the Conditions of Entry, many Entries were received at the Office of the Manager of the Competition after the last post of the day before the Race, and therefore such Entries were disqualified.

The next Competition is on the "LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP"—12th November, 1926. The Names of Horses entered for the Race will be published as soon as possible. Principal newspapers publish the latest information regarding probable Starters, and Competitors are advised to look out for this information.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. Each Entry must be made on a sheet of note-paper, on which Competitors will place the names of the first three horses in the order in which they consider they will finish. Each Entry must clearly state the name of the Race and contain the Competitor's name and full address, written in English.
2. TWO White Paper Discs embossed with the words, "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" (one of which is packed in each tin of "Sportsman" Cigarettes), or ten Sportsman Packet Fronts must be enclosed with each Entry.
3. Competitors may send in as many entries as they like, but each attempt must be on a separate sheet of note-paper.
4. Entries should be enclosed in envelopes clearly addressed to "The Managers," "Sportsman" Competition, at any one of the following addresses:—

Post Box No. 89 Calcutta. .. .. No. 139 Bombay. .. .. No. 40 Cawnpore. .. .. No. 58 Karachi.
Post Box No. 242 Madras. .. .. No. 112 Lahore. .. .. No. 16 Delhi.

Unstamped or insufficiently stamped envelopes will be refused. It is recommended that Competitors send their Entries by Registered Post.
6. Entries must reach the Manager of the "Sportsman" Competition not later than the last post of the day before the Race is run.
7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.
8. Entries are only accepted on the understanding that the decision of the Manager of the Competition be accepted as final and binding in all matters relating to the Competition.
9. In the event of more than one Competitor forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be accordingly divided. If, on the other hand, no one succeeds in forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be awarded to (or divided between) the effort (or efforts) most nearly correct, as determined by the Manager of the Competition.
10. Entries will not be accepted from the Employees (or their relations) of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or its associated Companies.
11. In the event of any of the Races detailed in this advertisement not being held, or being declared void, the Competition relating to such races will automatically become void.
12. Prizes will be promptly paid out immediately confirmatory telegraphed advice is received and Names and Addresses of prize-winners will be published in the principal newspapers as soon as possible after each Race.

Any objections made subsequent to the Race will be ignored.
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Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—
"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

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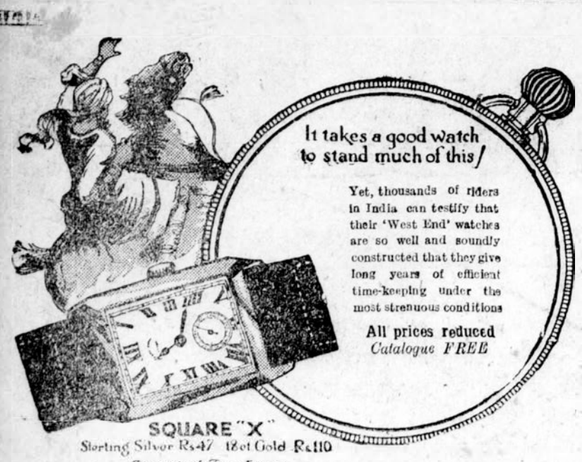
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